The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,194—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
DIAN RAILWAY
LERS' GUIDE.
OST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
s of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats
interest Inland and along the Coast.
information, &c., &c.
ED MAP OF INDIA.
Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
...6284	W. H. Moule ...	8th Jan.
...4190	W. J. Nanfan....	15th "
...8000	R. F. Briscoe ...	22nd "
....4189	F. Cole.....	29th "
....7513	W. R. Andrews	5th Feb.
....4190	W. J. Nantes.....	12th "
....5287	J. R. London ...	19th "
...5287	W. A. Wheler ..	26th "
....4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
....8000	R. F. Briscoe ..	12th "
....5287	J. R. London ...	19th "
....7513	W. R. Andrews.	26th "
....4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
...6284	W. H. Moule ...	9th "
....5287	J. R. London ...	16th "
AR5287	W. A. Wheler..	23rd "
....4189	F. Cole	30th "
....8000	R. F. Briscoe ..	7th May.
....5287	J. R. London ..	14th "
A...7513	W. R. Andrews.	21st "
....4189	F. Cole	28th "

arked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, LONDON direct.
arked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and Y. Passengers for London proceeding on

arked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, LYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The proceed to Aden only and Passengers- Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Ply-

" proceed to ADEN only and cannot take pe.

must be sent to the Ballard Pier the day of sailing.

leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on convey Passengers on board, and only be received. The attention of Passen- is impressed of having their Baggage of Destination.

TS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets arable terms.
are despatched to China at frequent inter- s en route.
plies apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
ember, 1897.

LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

CONTRACT WITH
GOVERNMENT.

TED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
...T. Rassovich.....	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.
...J. Nicolich	4,146	1st March 1898.

ES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
NICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

MBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and th of each month.

SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ALCHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, ND PORT SAID.

Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
.....A. Mitis	5,095	15th Jan., '98.
.....R. Mayer	3,378	12th Feb., '98.

SAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
NICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on 20th of each month.

ETURN TICKETS ted or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

H TICKETS TO LONDON.

ngle and Return are issued via Trieste, l other Routes.
h the Steamers' Tickets the Company tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria l as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord- rth German Lloyd) to ports of North Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

EABLE TICKETS WITH THE GHERIES MARITIMES CO."
now in a position to issue RETURN or one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced ent will prove of special advantage to s privilege leave.

OMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, NG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
..... R. Mitis.	4,235	21st Jan., 1898.

LOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to UTTA on the Outward and Homeward

ers, Freight, Passage &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec.,

DES
MAIL TIMES

MAIL STEAMERS.

KLY DEPARTU E.

SEILLES DIREC
UEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captains.	To sail on
	Paul	Friday. 21st Jan., 1898.
	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
	Aubert	Tuesday. 15th March 1898

O, SINGAPORE JAVA, QUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA.

Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
,232	Durrande	13th Jan. 1898.

BLE TICKETS WITH THE LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
now in a position to issue available for one way by the s, and the return voyage by t ReducedFares. This arrange- me cases, of special advantage months' privilege leave. ars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
& CO., CALCUTTA,
KERS AND AGENTS.

SENGER DEPARTMENT.

ASSAGES booked without the most favourable terms. d, with special attention to

ND CONTINENTAL RAIL- ered.
ALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., ing concessions.
n arrival.
BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, current rates.
ded gratis, and general infor-

ESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co,

ER OF ATTORNEY, 4 Annas. Can be had at the

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 6th Jan., 1898 at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomerah, Bussh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about 6th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 15th Jan., 1898 calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the Various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Rates and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarello.....	2,655	.....6th Jan., '98.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 600	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 2nd January 1898.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and special Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Side cups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large consumers. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TRADE MARK.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

are making a SPECIAL SHOW of GOODS suitable for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

to which they invite SPECIAL ATTENTION

SELECTED PARCELS SENT ON APPROBATION.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
SILVER-PLATED ON BEST NICKEL SILVER OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.
DESSERT AND FISH KNIVES IN HANDSOME CASES.
ENTREE AND BREAKFAST DISHES.
TRAYS AND SALVERS.
BREAKFAST AND DINNER CRUETS,
In great variety.
AFTERNOON TEA SETS.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA & COFFEE SPOONS & FRUIT & JAM SPOONS IN CASES.
TANTALUS LIQUEUR FRAMES.
BEST ENGLISH LEATHER GOODS.
CABINET PHOTO FRAMES AND SCREENS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
PRESENTATION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
WRITING DESKS AND CASES.
CIGARETTE & CIGAR BOXES & CASES.
LADIES' WORK BASKETS AND COMPANIONS.
OSTRICH FEATHER FANS.
EBONY, IVORY, AND SILVER TOILET BRUSHES.

ART METAL WORK.
VASES, CLOCKS, TRAYS AND WAITERS, LETTER RACKS.
DRAWING-ROOM FLOOR KETTLES.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FITTED DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
BEST LONDON MADE GOLD JEWELLERY.
HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS.
CIGARETTE AND CIGAR CASES.
SCENT AND TOILET BOTTLES.
TEA AND COFFEE SPOONS IN CASES.
SILVER MOUNTED DOVETON WARE.
SILVER PHOTO FRAMES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE NEW METAL

ALUMINIUM SAUCE PANS, nested in 3, one handle fits the lot, 6, 7, and 8 inch with Covers. Rs. 26-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE IN THE WORLD. | PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. | PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6	0
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	0
Monograms only from	5	0
Address Engraved one line, any style	4	0
Address Engraved two lines, any style	6	0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs.	a
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour do.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

MESSRS. KEMP'S STOCK OF LIQUORS

INCLUDES MANY OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES AND SPIRITS AS WELL AS OTHER grades at lower prices for GENERAL USE.

	Per Bottle. Rs.	a.	Per Dozen Bottles. Rs.	a	Per Half Bottle. Rs.	a.	Per Dozen Half Bottles. Rs.	a.
KEMP'S FINE HOUSEHOLD CLARET	1	4	14	4	0	13	8	4
KEMP'S BURGUNDY BEAUNE	2	12	31	8	1	8	16	14
KEMP'S DRY CADIZ SHERRY	3	0	34	0	1	14	21	0
KEMP'S AMONTILLADO SHERRY	3	10	42	8	...		...	
KEMP'S FINE INVALID'S PORT	3	0	34	0	1	14	21	0
KEMP'S FINE OLD BRANDY	3	0	34	12	..		...	
KEMP'S SPECIALTY								
EDINA FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY	2	12	31	8	...		...	

A FINE SELECTION OF CHOICE CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, MADEIRAS, CHAMPAGNES, LIQUEURS, SPIRITS, CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c., &c.
Full Price List Free on Application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle in Bombay by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the 6th B. L. Guns at the Colaba, North Fort, at 6-30 A.M., on TUESDAY, January 4th, 1898, and from 12-5" R. M. L. Guns at Cross Island at 9 A.M., on January 5th, 1898.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 31st December, 1897.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 3rd February, 1898, for the SUPPLY of COAL, INDIAN, BURMENDIA SMITHY and SITARAMFUR STEAM (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal and Factories at Bombay and Kirkee from 1st April 1898 to the 31st March 1899. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 164 or 165) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 5 to 31st January 1898 between the hours of 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., on payment at the rate of Rs. 0-8-0 per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the coal at the Railway Stations or Bunder at Bombay and Kirkee and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the coal is accounted for in the list or schedule.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 Noon on Thursday, the 3rd February, 1898. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 a.m., and 4 p.m., (Sundays and holidays excepted) Reference is invited to the "Government Gazette" 6th January, 1893.

F. FOWLE, MAJOR, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay, 29th December, 1897.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES,
FOR
SOLAR ECLIPSE
EDWARDS' ISOCHROMATIC
ANTI, HALO
SNAP SHOT
DRY PLATES,
In Quarter, Half and Whole Plates.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.
ON SALE FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

AT ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES, including Postage, payable in advance, Quarterly, or Half-yearly, according to the wish and convenience of Subscribers.

NEWSPAPERS (WEEKLY).

TITLES.	Direct Post.	Up Country.	2nd hand.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	6 8	7 8	6 0
Answers	7 0	8 0	6 0
Black and White	31 0	33 0	21 0
British Medical Journal	28 0	30 0	19 0
Catholic Times and Opinion	7 0	8 0	6 0
Catholic Fireside	6 8	7 8	5 0
English Mail (Bombay)	8 2	8 2	5 0
Forget-Me-Not	7 0	8 0	6 0
Golden Penny	7 0	8 0	6 0
Graphic	29 0	30 0	16 0
Home Chat	7 6	8 0	6 0
Home News for India	25 0	26 0	14 8
Illustrated London News	28 0	30 0	16 0
Ladies' Gaze te	7 0	8 0	6 0
Lady's Pictorial	33 0	34 0	22 4
Lloyd's Weekly	7 0	8 0	6 0
Lancet	30 0	33 0	19 0
Overland Mail	25 0	26 0	14 8
Penny Illustrated	8 0	9 0	6 8
Pearson's Weekly	7 0	8 0	6 0
People	7 0	8 0	6 0
Pick-Me-Up	6 8	7 8	6 0
Punch	13 0	14 0	9 0
Queen	31 0	33 0	21 8
Scraps	7 0	8 0	6 0
Sketchy Bits	7 0	8 0	6 0
Spectator	25 0	26 0	14 12
Success	7 0	8 0	6 0
Saturday Review	26 0	27 0	14 8
Sketch	34 0	37 0	21 0
Sporting and Dramatic News	29 0	30 0	16 0
St. James's Budget	27 0	28 0	16 0
To-day	13 0	14 0	8 0
Tablet (Catholic)	23 0	24 0	11 0
Tit-bits	7 0	8 0	6 0
Times (London)	11 0	12 0	8 0
Truth	26 0	27 0	16 0
Vanity Fair	26 0	27 0	16 0
Weekly Times and Echo	7 0	8 0	6 0
Westminster Budget	17 0	18 0	12 8
Woman's Life	7 0	8 0	6 0
World	26 0	27 0	16 0
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).			
Cassell's Family Magazine	7 8	8 0	4 12
Chamber's Journal	8 8	8 8	5 0
Cornhill Magazine	12 0	12 8	7 0
Contemporary Review	27 0	28 0	14 4
Family Herald	7 0	7 8	4 8
Fortnightly Review	27 0	28 0	14 4
Harper's Magazine	12 8	13 0	7 8
Idler	13 0	13 8	7 8
Lamp (Catholic)	6 8	7 0	4 8
Ladies' Realm	8 0	8 8	5 8
Leisure Hour	6 8	7 0	4 8
Macmillan's Magazine	11 8	12 8	7 0
Month (Catholic)	20 8	21 0	12 0
National Review	27 0	28 0	14 4
Nineteenth Century	27 0	28 0	14 4
Pearson's Magazine	7 8	8 0	5 8
Practitioner	16 0	17 0	10 0
Quarterly Review	21 0	21 8	15 0
Review of Reviews	8 0	8 8	5 4
Strand	8 0	8 8	5 12
Temple Bar	12 0	12 8	7 4
Young Ladies' Journal	11 0	12 0	7 0

The Prices in the first column are for Newspapers and Magazines posted DIRECT from England to Half-yearly or yearly Subscribers in India.

The Prices in the second column are for Newspapers and Magazines received in Bombay via BRINDISI and reposted up-country immediately on arrival.

The Prices in the third column are for Newspapers posted one week after arrival in Bombay, and for Magazines posted after one month in good second-hand condition.

Back numbers of the above Weeklies and Magazines can be supplied from the 1st April last at greatly reduced prices.

Papers not included in this list can also be supplied to order, in 35 days.

SEND FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES FOR 1898.

N.B.—Liberal allowance made to buyers of six or more Papers, Officers' Messes, Book Clubs, Public Institutions and Railway Libraries.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.
All early applicants will receive
A
COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
By sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS WITHOUT RESERVE.

A good opportunity to secure First-Class Horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tullock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stable, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment consisting of some good thoroughbred pairs untried, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken, unbroken, and also two good race horses, &c.

The horses will be driven and ridden at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON FOUNDRY.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Morland Road, Old Race Course, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Tyebally Jaferjee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Jeenabhoy Karumchand, all the engines, boilers, lathes, grinding stone, furnaces, crane, iron tanks, shafting, corrugated iron shed and other machinery, formerly belonging to the said mortgagor, who used to carry on business as a Cast Iron Foundry and Mechanical Shopkeeper, at Morland Road, or Old Race Course.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 typewriter by Barlow with stand in working order.
1 D B C F sporting gun, with case and accessories, by Murcott.
1 D B C F gun by Parkinson, in case.
2 folding harmoniums, quite new.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of single harness, K. O. stoves, copper pots, crockery, meatsafe, mahogany chest of drawers, wardrobes, cupboard, sideboard, teapoys, work table, chairs, revolver, lady's dresses, books, screen 15 feet long, &c.
1 square piano by Schiedmayer, in very good order.
On account of the concerned—
1 new horizontal kerosine engine, one brake horse power, by F. Martini.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co., ex s.s. Clan Cameron—
J J C A R and Co., 100-131—35 cases Scotch whisky.
On account of the concerned—
J H 1270—1-2—2 cases brass padlocks.
102 J E M Co.—1185—1-2—2 cases sample padlocks.
103 1252—1-4—4 cases tin saucers.
N H C 1247—7-12—8 cases Japanned padlocks.
107, 1250—1-2—2 cases bush plates.

AT 2 P.M.

1 very showy bay waler gelding, 15-3½, 6 years, going in harness.
1 handsome English built park victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 strong built landau with grey horse and harness.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light pony cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 4 CASES GOLD BROCADE GRENADINES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., and on account and at the risk of Makhanlal Doorgashunker of Delhi.
454 E H J D 84—1 case 20 pieces 40" and 10 pieces 50" Gold Brocade flowered and checked Grenadines.
455 E H J D 85—1 case 20 pieces 40" and 10 pieces 50" Gold Brocade flowered and checked Grenadines.
462 E H J D 103—1 case 20 pieces 40" Gold, Silver and Silk flowered Grenadines.
1419-37 E H J D 9—1 case 20 pieces 40-41" Gold Brocade and checked Grenadines.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the handsome black and teak wood household furniture, glassware and crokery, table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, sweet-toned square piano by Richard Lipp, carpets, etc., the property of D. F. McCONNEL, Esq.
The property is now on view.

SALE OF 100 BALES BHOWNUGGER COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Vuraman Jetsey, by order of Chimanaas Jainarayen, and on account and at the risk of Sewbux Janiridas of Cawnpore.
100 full pressed bales Bhownugger cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND SAMPLE TOYS.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Duke and Sons Soda Factory, the following :—
About 20 cases of fancy goods also leather and plush goods, fancy glass table ornaments, bronze and Chinaware, etc.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, close to the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture including a suite of drawing-room furniture, lined silk tapestry, glass aquarium with goldfishes, velvet and Persian carpets, bamboo furniture, hand and foot sewing machines, rich table ornaments, lamps, choice plants, &c., the property of HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE COLAMBOWALLA, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sorabjee Cowasjee Soorti, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 26th day of April, 1891, the following properties, viz. :—

Firstly—All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the shed, messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate on the north side of Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,055 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 535 and 545, and new No. 14074, and new Survey Nos. 6-5311 and 2-3562, and which said shed, messuage and tenement are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 2222 and 2242, and Street Nos. 9 to 116, and which premises are bounded on the north by a public passage leading to Trimbuck Parashram Street, on the south partly by the property formerly of Cursoo Mohanjee and now of Cassim Mahomed Khoja, and partly by the vacant ground formerly of Jeewanjee Hormusjee and now of Canjee Shama, on the east by the property formerly of Rustomjee Nowrojee Cappavala and now of Manchersha Dorabjee Cooper, and on the west by a public passage leading to the said Falkland Road; and Secondly—All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, on the northern side of the said Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by measurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 90, and new No. 13888, and new Survey Nos. 3455, 3452, and 3454, and which said messuage, tenement and building are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 225, and Street No. 6, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the property formerly of Kessow Rutna and now of Liladhur Cullianjee on the south by the property of Poerumchund Panalal, on the east partly by the passage leading to the said Falkland Road and partly by the property of the said Kessow Rutna and on the west by the property formerly of Hajee Sulleman and now of Hajee Osman Dawood, and which said firstly and secondly described premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sorabjee Cawasjee Soortee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1898.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

PROF. H. WINTER,

THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT,

Warrants

A CERTIA PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic there and sold thousands and thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family. Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure.

Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

PROF. WINTER also wishes to draw attention to

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,

WINTER'S WIZARD OIL,

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria Pain in Side, Lame Back Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhoea, Consestive Chills, Sprains Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,

AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

The Professer speaks English, German, Fraunch, Spanish and Portuguese.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m.

Will remain here up to 15th January, 1898.

ADDRESS.—APOLLO HOTEL, ROOM No. 36.

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

NOTICE.
THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES (for EUROPEANS) which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest report will be sent on application.

H. M. PHIPSON, Hon. Sec.,
Nasik Sanitarium.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE PROPERTY, nearly 5 acres in extent, with a substantial building known as ELPHINSTONE HALL and VALENTINE LODGE, situated near the Government House and numbered 56 in the Survey Map of Mahableshwar.

AND

The PROPERTY, nearly 4 acres in extent, with two substantial buildings known as GROVE and BOWER, and a detached building known as office, situated near the Telegraph Office and numbered 13 in the Map. For particulars apply to

B. A. GUPTE,
General Secretary, Darbar, Indore.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE. ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE. INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.
INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.
LIFE : Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.
9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.
The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Espianade Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem	
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	15 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	2 0
Crushed horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 0
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.	

BY ROYAL WARRANT,
RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS
TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.
HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.
ENLARGEMENTS, &C.
ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.
BOMBAY,
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW BUILDING,
WITH HYDRAULIC LIFT.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sums Assured payable in			
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	27 10	27 9	30 7	38 6	37 11	47 6	64 6	
25	29 2	29 2	33 0	39 4	39 7	48 8	64 13	
30	31 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10	
35	34 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13	
40	38 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	53 14	68 11	
45	46 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11	

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, for HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July, 1897.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....,, 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
APOLLO HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
ENTIRE CHANGE
IN THE
COOKROOM STAFF,
AN
EXPERIENCED "CHEF"
HAS BEEN ENGAGED,
All the OLD COOKS have been DISMISSED,
The HOTEL is ENTIRELY UNDER
ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.
THE COOLEST ROOMS
AND THE BEST TABLE in the East.
PRIVATE ROOMS for Small Parties.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK,
CAPITAL .....
RESERVE FUND .....

LONDON BANK
THE BANK OF EN
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE A
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SC
BRANCHES
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF I
BRANCHES
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lah

CORRESPONDE

PARIS	The Anglo-Eg
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Bous
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Austa
COLOMBO	The Bank of M
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank
DELHI	Bank of Bengal

BOMBAY BRANC

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and when the Balance does not fall below Rs.

FIXED DEPOSIT
Received on Terms to be learnt on appli
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS fo
remittances to Europe in the Bank's ow
3 per cent. allowed thereon pending re
Circular Notes issued negotiable in al
in Europe, Securities received in safe
and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government
vertible Securities; and APPROVED
GOVERNMENT and other STO
bought and sold, and the safe cust
undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS
other description of Banking Business
transacted.

SYDNEY L. WY

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....
Reserve Fund.....
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND
IN HONGKONG

T. JACKSON, *Chief M*
London Bankers.—LONDON and
ING COMPANY,
LONDON COMMIT
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. J
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Di
and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Direct

EWEN CAMERON, } Ma
G. E. NOBLE. }

BRANCHES AND AGEN
LONDON HONGKONG, SHA

AMOY.	HANKOW.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.

BOMBAY AGENC
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCO

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. pe
Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and
1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when t
not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 mon
periods, on terms which may be learnt on
Credits granted on approved Securities
tion of Banking and Exchange Business
Drafts granted on London and the chie
in Europe, India, Australia, America, Ch

W. B.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYO
ESTABLISHED 1
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,00
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,00
BOMBAY BRANCH : Esplan
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of
LONDON OFFICE :

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	Rs.	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,317
Bank of Bengal	40,000	300	all	10 pr. ct.	1220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10 p.c.	122½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad ad.v.	700	1,000	900	Half yearly Nil	780
Alliance	1,508	1,100	all	...	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Asurandas S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	90	1,006
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	760
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	700
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,580
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	750	...	dvd Rs.12	550
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	625
Currimbhoy Mill	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	940
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	4824
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing	150	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
DOo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Dunn Mills	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Empress	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Framjee Petit	873	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Hindustan					
Hirjee Nathabhoy Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,200	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.40	690
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1090
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.74	260
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	775
Jubilee Mfg. Co., Ld.	542	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	835
Khanderao Manufacturing Co.	400	250	250	Nil	959
Khatao Makanjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	710
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	255
Lord Reay Mfg.	645	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,430
Mahalurmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunny bags)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2530
Maneckji	1,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 8	1184
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2185
Mysore S. & M.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,719	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	526
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 s. 20	405
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	240
Presidency Mills Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	820
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1130
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	2,050
Shalapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3000	600	600	dvd Rs.15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vesaikhanker Lakhmidas Khanderao Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	450	1,000	1,000	Nil	500xdem.
Western India	1,200	2000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	690
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	255
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,060	..	—
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,035
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broale Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Brooch City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	155
Colaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Esat India	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs12	312
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
French	150	8,500	500	25+30	1,025
Harvey and Sahapathy	360	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Khangaum	700	108	100	dvd Rs11	145
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahim Sapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mercantile	300	500	500	30	70
Mofussil Co.	000	100	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mumbai Mfg.	120	400	400	dvd Rs20	340xd
New Berar	400	500	500	dvd Rs40	540xd
New Indian	400	125	125	dvd 14s	140½
Princes of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	130	500	500	30	400xd
Sassoon	500	500	500	75	0
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	385
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	50	250	250	Nil.	75
Volkart	37	200	all	12	200xd
	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1650
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	3,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,705
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	57
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	800	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Bombay Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,300	200	200	dvd Rs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee & Surety					
Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	178
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	31	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	400	300	20	188
Marsks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	98
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	34
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	407xd
Scandy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	800	500	60	1,045
Thacker & Co.,	1,500	100	100	125	155
Telephone Co.	9,200	250	100	dvd Rs11	27 5-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25
Chinese Gold	"	24-14
Pesos, bar 0/02, old	"	24-15
Do. new	"	24-13
Australian bar 0/02	"	25
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-14
Sovereigns	"	15-6
Do. Pieces	"	15-7
Bar Silver 17	"	15-6
Do. 18	"	16-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water, 7-10m., 9-44a. Low water, 2-2m., 1-57a.
Banks closed: Christmas holidays.
G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Camp, Igatpuri. Inspection by General Ventris.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY (Head Branch).—Statement for December:—Daily average attendance 163; admissions 1,635; and prevailing diseases, fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—New students for St. Xavier's High School will be examined and registered on the 3rd and 4th January at 9-30 a.m. Applications may be made for lectures in Latin, French, and Persian in the departments both of the school and the college.

AVESTA AND PEHLVI PROFESSORSHIP IN OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Arrangements are said to have been made to establish a professorship for teaching the Avesta and Pehlvi languages to the graduates and undergraduates of Oxford University. The learned Dr. Mills is to be appointed the professor for a period of ten years. His salary for the first five years will be paid by the generous-hearted Parsee lady, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, while the salary for the remaining period will be paid out of a special fund to be raised among the Parsees. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., has contributed Rs. 750 to the fund.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, under the direction of Signor Lagattolla, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Watch Parade ... Eilenberg
Overture	Mirella ... Gounod
Valse	Tonador ... T P Royle
Selection	Boccaccio ... Suppe
Gavotte	Willkommen ... Kluge
Galop	La Fanfare t ... Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Royal Dragoons ... Hume
Overture	Le Macon ... Auber
Russian Dance	Pas des Patineurs ... Godfrey
Reminiscences of	Sullivan ... Sullivan
Valse	Dir Hydropaten ... Gung'l
Galop	Wie der Wind ... Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, Assistant Collector in charge of the Bassein Division, in the Thana District, having delivered over charge of his office to Mr. W. C. Shepherd, left for Nagar to join his new appointment, including Collectorate of the Ahmednagar District, on Monday, the 20th ultimo.—Mr. L. C. Swiffte, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, received charge of the Kalyan Division from Mr. Shepherd on the same day.—The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School, which was closed on the 24th December on account of the Christmas holidays, will be opened on Monday next.—Mr. Framroz Ardesir Moos, L. M. and S., Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Khursetjee Rustomjee Wadia Charitable Dispensary, is spoken of as the future President of the Thana Municipality when Dr. K. R. Kirtikar resigns.—Yesterday the annual gathering of the members of the Chandraseniya Kayasth Parbhoo Social Club was held in the club hall, in the Moosajee Ballajee Street, Thana, when Rao Saheb Raje presided. From the report read by Mr. Taskar, honorary secretary, it appears that the club showed good work during the year. After the report was read several members of the club addressed the meeting, fully sympathising with the objects of the Thana C. K. Parbhoo's social Club. Mr. Vaidya, barrister-at-law of Bombay, who was received with loud cheers, made an eloquent speech, in which he approved of the objects of the club and promised substantial help to it. Mr. Vaidya is the first barrister-at-law amongst the C. K. Parbhoo community in the Presidency. He is a nephew to and the adopted son of the late Diwan Bahadur Luxoman Jagonnath Vaidya. Mr. Vaidya was then garlanded by the chairman, and flowers and pan were distributed, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings came to an end.—At the instance of the Municipal Inspector, Luxoman Bhicajee, a Kumbhar, named Jassa Narayan, residing in Koliwada, near the railway station, was tried by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Hurur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, for concealing a plague case in his house last month. He was on conviction fined Rs. 10 under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, on Thursday last.—It is stated that the epidemic has re-appeared in the village of Gorai, in the Island of Bharari, in Thana Taluka. A few cases of the bubonic plague have occurred in Gorai lately.—There are thirty-six persons under observation at the Thana Segregation Camp to-day. The total number of deaths registered in Thana during the last month was 64. Of the total number, 34 were males and 30 females. Eighteen died from fevers, of which one was bubonic, 10 old age and debility, and 5 diseases of the nervous system. The total number of births was 23, of which 11 were males and 12 females.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DHOBI TALAO.

On Saturday morning, at about 7 o'clock, a fire of a rather serious nature broke out in a vernacular printing press, known as the Bombay Vartman Press, situated at Dhobie Talao, causing the entire destruction of the premises and great damage to a pickle shop in the immediate neighbourhood. The fire was first discovered by one Sorabji Edulji Mistri, an employe, who, on opening the printing house, found the rear of the building enveloped in volumes of smoke. He immediately informed the authorities, and all the fire brigades of the city being communicated with they promptly appeared. They began operations on the burning part of the building, but before they could get the fire under control the flames had covered the whole premises and extended to the sides of the adjoining houses on the north and south. Mr. Bean, of the Babulla Tank Fire Brigade, boldly rushed into a gully lying between the burning house and one on the north, which contained a very large quantity of teakwood, canes, and other inflammable materials, and succeeded in effecting the rescue of that building. The house on the southern side, which was occupied by Messrs. Harver and Sons, the pickle merchants, was also saved in a similar manner from a terrible fate. The Babulla Tank engine worked from the south and the rest from the north, and this combination of the steam and manual power was sufficient to bring the fire under control within twenty minutes. The pressure in the main was also sufficient, and in another half-hour the Brigade had put down the fire completely. Mr. Nicholls, Superintendent of the Brigade, and his assistants, M. Bean and Mr. Wilson, directed the operations, and Police Superintendent Hack and Inspector Barker were responsible for the police arrangements. The greatest loser by the fire was Mr. Muncherji Hoshanji Jagosh, the proprietor of the printing press, which was completely burnt down. The Gujrati weekly, called the "Satya Mitra," was issued from this press, and a large business in job work was carried on. The press was not insured, and the damage sustained by its proprietor is estimated at Rs. 22,000. The house, which was a two-storied one, was totally destroyed. It was owned by Balkrishna Ramchandra Jayakar, and the damage by its destruction is estimated at Rs. 4,000. Messrs. Harver and Sons have sustained loss to the same amount, but their goods are insured for Rs. 9,000 in the South British Insurance Company. The total loss by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 20,000. The cause of the outbreak has not yet been ascertained.

We hear that the abandonment of the Championship Polo Tournament has been reconsidered, and that the Tournament will now be held at Lucknow during the Civil Service Cup week.

CONSIDERABLE curiosity, writes a contemporary, will be felt as to how the new warrant dealing with the medical staff of the army affects the Indian service, assuming that it has been decided to create a new corps of Royal Surgeons. It may be taken for granted that such a corps will include the Indian Medical Service as well as the Army Medical Staff, since a fresh grievance and a fresh agitation would be started by granting military rank to the one and not to the other. Whatever privileges and advantages of status are involved in the grant of full military rank to the one must be shared by the other; and the authorities must shrink with justifiable dismay from the bare thought of the consequences that would follow from majors and colonels of the R. S. carrying more substantial and sounding titles than surgeon-majors and surgeon-colonels of the I. M. S. It does not follow, however, that amalgamation of the two branches is in view, although it is known that amalgamation has had many advocates on many grounds. The Government of India, according to their spokesman, Sir Edwin Collen, "taking everything into consideration would have been glad to have had one medical service instead of two;" and he quoted the opinion of very eminent administrators—who he did not say—of the Medical Department that one service would be more economical, chiefly, it would appear, in the way of staff. He also stated that the Indian Government would have been content to recruit their own medical service, and could do it a good deal cheaper, since the double system does not conduce to economy; but on the whole there does not appear to be much dissatisfaction with things as they are.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	2	0	5
B Mandvi and Chuckla	14	4	33
C Kumbharwada	18	6	35
D Khetwadi and Girgaum	3	1	6
E Tarwady, Kamathipura, and 1st Nagpada	16	10	22
F Parel	0	0	3
G Mahim	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	1	1	6
Hospitals	0	19	33
Total	54	42	149
Same date last year	62	61	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Deaths	2

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	2	6
B Dongri and Chuckla	8	2	30
C Khara Talao & Kumbharwada	12	6	38
D Girgaum and Chowpatty	1	1	7
E Byculla and Kamathipura	6	4	25
F Parel and Sion	9	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	2	2	9
Hospitals	0	34	37
Total	31	52	159
Same date last year	87	59	
Total plague deaths to date	14,487	12,980	

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

The number of deaths registered in Lower Damaun during the month of December was 23, being 8 more than in the preceding month. The deaths among the different classes were: Mohamedans, 10; Golas, 2; Khatris, 2; Sonis, 2; Mochis, 2; Kolis, 2; Dooblas, 2, and Booroad 1. There were 8 deaths from fever, 7 from consumption, 2 suspected plague cases, 1 plague case imported from Bombay, 2 from dysentery, and one from worms. Since the members of the family of the Khatri who came infected from Bombay and died here on the 25th ultimo were, along with two other new-comers, a Sootar and a Brahmin, sent to the Marwad Segregation Hospital, Dr. Proence, the Health Officer, has been attending daily at the hospital, and reports the health of all the inmates to be excellent.

MORTALITY IN AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a question was asked in the Legislative Council about the mortality in Ahmedabad, the attention of the public is naturally drawn to the subject. I am therefore induced to forward herewith a statement showing the total mortality within the limits of the Ahmedabad Municipality from the month of October 1896 to the 27th December 1897, together with the average of the corresponding months of the last five years.

You will be pleased to observe that the total deaths of the last 15 months *are less* than the average of the preceding five years, notwithstanding the fact that the present population of Ahmedabad is considerably more than what was four or five years ago. It is also to be observed that our present registration of deaths in the *suburbs* is more complete than what was in former years.

The reason why I have selected the month of October 1896 to begin with is that the Bombay plague made its first appearance on the 3rd October 1896, and the total deaths from plague during the last 15 months have not been more than 89, out of which there were only 18 indigenous cases and the rest were imported. We have had no indigenous case of plague here since the month of May last.—Yours, etc.,

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALAL,
President, A.M.

Dec. 30.

Statement showing the total number of deaths from all causes within the limits of the Ahmedabad Municipality from 1st October 1896 to 27th December 1897, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the 5 preceding years:—

Months.	Total deaths in 1896-97.	Average of deaths during 5 preceding years of the same period.
1896.		
October	430	572
November	376	624
December	406	600
1897.		
January	385	539
February	405	452
March	688	543
April	865	575
May	717	459
June	515	385
July	444	557
August	593	721
September	546	602
October	546	536
November	501	591
Dec. up to the 27th instant	449	457
Total	7,846	8,240
Decrease of		394

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co.'s Cotton circular dated Hong Kong Dec. 5 is summarised in the following general remarks:—

The Market has continued all along during the past fortnight under the previous spell of unprecedentedly heavy stocks' extreme stringency of money, and a rising tendency in rates of remittance, and as these factors have not relaxed their intensity, prices further declined dol. 4 to dol. 5 for No. 20, and dol. 3 to dol. 4 for Nos. 10, 12 and 16. This decline had had the effect of bringing down No. 20 to the range of dol. 86 to dol. 89, and there having arisen some demand for Tonquin at these rates, some suitable threads of this count to the tune of 2,200 bales have found purchasers. The other consuming Markets have not been to the fore to speak of, and consequently very little of the lower counts, even with the decline, has made any headway. Barring some grades of No. 10, taken at dol. 70 to dol. 80, the rest have remained unasked for, and there might be said to be no market at the present moment for Nos. 12 and 16. The country markets have not been denuded so very much of stocks as they were at one time reported, and even if they had been, the dead block of bargains to the extent of 15,000 bales, consisting mainly of Nos. 20 and 10, of the range of dol. 112 to dol. 107 and of dol. 97 to dol. 90 respectively, in conjunction with tightness of money, has been preventing large movements. Arrivals have not been of such dimensions as to provoke inquiry. Some 12,000 bales, arrived during the fortnight, have further inflated unsold stocks to the very exceptional point of 63,000 bales, and naturally this tremendously heavy pile with the rising tendency of rupee exchange should scare consumers into quiescence, and values are consequently further apprehended to recede materially. Sales total 3,500 bales, comprising about

2,200 bales of No. 20	sold at	dol. 86	to dol. 89
75 " " "	16	dol. 80	to dol. 86
125 " " "	12	dol. 75	to dol. 80½
1,100 " " "	10	dol. 70	to dol. 80

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals as above and shipments constwise and north words of about 3,500 bales—at 63,000 bales, consisting of

12,000 bales of No. 20		23,000 bales of No. 10	
10,000 " " "	16	1,500 " " "	8
8,000 " " "	12	1,500 " " "	6

Japanese Yarn has been sold in this market to the extent of about 600 bales, made up of about 400 bales of No. 20 sold at dol. 86·50 to dol. 89.50, and 200 bales of No. 16 sold at dol. 83.50 to dol. 86. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 157 wire and Rs. 157½ post.

In Shanghai the money stringency has relaxed but very little to affect the market for the better. Consequently prices, owing to some forced sales influenced by a rise in Rupee exchange, have declined about Tls. 4 to Tls. 5, but even this heavy decline has not led to any very large settlements. Most of the Northern Ports have closed for the season without exhibiting the activity expected before the closure, and this has stinted sales during the fortnight to the total of 1,500 bales only made up of

915 bales of No. 20	sold at Tls. 68	to Tls. 77	
250 " " 16	" " 67	" 76.75	
35 " " 12	" " 71.50	" 67	
75 " " 10	" " 66	" 71.75	

leaving unsold stocks at 26,000 bales. Japanese spinnings, owing to heavy arrivals and forced sales, have also declined Tls. 4 to Tls. 5 in this market, but settlements have hardly gone over 570 bales; Nos. 20 and 16 sold at Tls. 74.50 to Tls. 67 and Tls. 72.50 to Tls. 67 respectively. Exchange on India, as on the 9th instant, has been advised at Rs. 215½ wire and Rs. 216 post. Rs. 216 has been wired to-day.

Japan is extremely weak with heavy stocks and almost no sales. There are about 30,000 bales unsold in Osaka without finding any outlets locally or in China, and the recession in rates has fully gone over fifteen dollars

NATIVE MERCHANTS' DEPUTATION TO THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

DISCUSSION OF THE EXISTING RULES.

WITH a view to allay the feeling of alarm which prevails in the native community consequent upon the rise in the plague mortality, and the severity of the rules of the Plague Committee at present in force, as well as to ask for such a modification of them as would not hamper trade, a deputation of about a hundred Hindu and Mahomedan merchants waited upon the Plague Committee on Friday afternoon last. The deputation was headed by Sir George Cotton, and had a conference of about three hours with the members of the Committee regarding the complaints arising from the severity of the rules. The deputation did not disperse until definite resolutions were arrived at in the matters of the rules. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, Ghellabhai Haridas, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Fakirchand Premchand, Devdat Dannee, Goculdas Morarjee, Morarjee Velijee, Lakmidas Khimjee, Purshotum Naranjee, Govindas Laxmondas, Valyad Purbhooram Jivanram, Narayan Trimbak Valyad, &c., while the Plague Committee was composed of Sir James Campbell, president, Surgeon-General Bainbridge, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, Dr. Dimmock, and Mr. C. C. James, Mr. Vining, the Secretary, and Mr. Goll, acting Commissioner of Police, were also present.

The first matter discussed was about people arriving in Bombay being placed in quarantine. It was explained to the deputation that, under the Government rules, people who came from places unaffected by plague were not placed in quarantine; but before being released they are examined at the bunders and at the railway stations to make sure that they were not tainted with the plague. Those who came with certificates from the authorities of the places where plague prevailed were not detained in quarantine, while others who came from such places without certificates had to be detained. When the casemen of any of the latter stood security for their appearance before a medical officer, they were, however, released from quarantine within twenty-four hours.

Mr. Purshotum Naranjee: But how about poor persons who can find no security?

The president: If they bring no notes, they have to remain in quarantine for seven days.

Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas mentioned that some time ago a merchant, who arrived with monies with him, and was detained in quarantine, was prevented by a plague officer from handing over the monies to a relative. Mr. Ghellabhai had the matter brought to his notice some days after the occurrence; but now Sir James Campbell had directed that before a person, who arrived in Bombay with monies or valuables, was placed in quarantine, he should be allowed to make them over to a relative or friend.

With regard to healthy persons living in affected houses, it was decided that, under the new rules of the Committee, such persons, if they had clean, well-ventilated, and commodious residences, should not be sent to the segregation camps. Those who did not possess such facilities would be placed in quarantine in the segregation camps of their respective castes, if any; while the affected persons would be removed to hospital.

Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy: Sir James Campbell I have no doubt is as kind and considerate as General Gatacre himself was known to be; but the subordinate officers rush into people's houses and cause them needless annoyances.

Sir George Cotton: People who are subjected to such annoyances should complain to the authorities.

Mr. Chubildas: The poor people have not the courage to complain for fear of being subjected to greater annoyance by the offended officer; and they do not know where and how to complain. For instance, the writing pad of my friends here, I learned that a sweetmeat-seller, who had fever up to 101 degrees, had been removed to hospital, while all the articles in his house had been taken out for the purpose of being burned. On the following day, on making enquiry, I was told that the goods were not burned; the sweetmeat-seller had come to an understanding with the officer who had ordered them to be burned. On the third day, I was informed that the goods had really been burned by the order of another plague officer.

Surgeon-General Bainbridge: Do you believe the story to be true?

Mr. Chubildas: At least in part if not the whole.

The president: It might be a case of plague, and not merely of fever?

A Bhattia gentleman complained that a few days since, a plague officer went to his sister, who suffered neither from plague nor fever, and harassed her.

Mr. Snow: Such an officer should be taken before a Magistrate and punished.

Sir George Cotton: In a case like that, complaint should be made to the Plague Committee. In the zillahs, such a matter should be brought to the notice of leading citizens, and through them made public.

Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee: It is enough to remove persons suffering from plague. Why should those with ordinary fever be removed?

Sir George Cotton: Arrangements have been made for a separate camp for poor mill-hands and others. Other cases have special hospitals and camps to which the members thereof are respectively removed.

Mr. Govindjee Thackersey: Such arrangements have been made for mill-hands and members of principal castes. What remains to be done is for members of minor castes.

Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas: I said from the outset that, if a fund of Rs. 50,000 was raised, all difficulties should be avoided.

Sir George Cotton: Some alarm prevails at present among merchants in the scale bazar, yarn bazar, grain bazaar, and piece-goods bazaar, which might be allayed if matters were properly explained to them. People also complain of thefts being committed when search parties come to inspect their premises.

Mr. Purshotum, residing at Wadnee Gaddi, said that a gold wristlet was stolen from his house. In answer to Mr. Gell, he said he made no report to the police, because the wristlet was recovered subsequently.

Mr. Gell observed that such thefts were likely to be committed, and persons had been sent to jail for them.

Surgeon-General Bainbridge remarked that influential and intelligent persons such as were present at the meeting should not without due enquiry countenance unfounded reports.

The time for house-to-house visitation was fixed from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. It was decided that thermometers should not be placed in the mouths of suspected persons, but should be placed in the arm-pits; and that female passengers at the railway stations and bunders should be examined only by lady doctors.

Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy begged of the Plague Committee to warn their officers to deal by the people with as much leniency as possible.

Surgeon-General Bainbridge suggested that the gentlemen present should inform their respective castes and communities of these resolutions.

Three cheers were given for Sir James Campbell, the President, and the meeting dispersed.

THE WORLI FIRE RELIEF FUND.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further contributions to the Worli Fire Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	a.
Messrs. Khatau Makanji Sons and Co.	100	0
Total	108	0
Amount previously acknowledged	1,208	4
Grand total	1,308	4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 31st December, 1897.
Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·990
Temperature of the Air	degrees 75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7
Dew Point	61·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·633
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) 24 hour day	degrees 87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·3
General Directions of wind*	E, ENE, NE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	miles 280

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 30th December 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	10,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 25th December 1897	4,901,700

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

DRESS SOCKS.—Fine Black Cashmere Embroided Silk Fronts, very choice. Rs. 4 per pair, plain black, 3-8.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of to-day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!! Just received for the Season Latest Novelties in all kinds of JEWELLERY.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co. Manufacturing Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses expetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved, its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April for six or twelve months. 3½ guineas a week.—Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET ON LEASE.—Spacious UPSTAIR HALL Measuring 75×30 feet, suitable for Merchants, also suite of rooms consisting of Sitting, Bed and Bath rooms. Best business site in Madras on the Mount Road. Apply G. D'AUGELIS, 177, Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED, a second-hand HYDRO-EXTRACTOR. Must be in good condition. Address Whittle Mills, Broach.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First Class European HOTEL, occupying the highest position, Commanding extensive views. Nearest to Neral Station, Gymkhana, and fashionable resorts.

SILVER CHAINS of all Kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen with Tassels Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

TOMSON'S ANTI-MALARIAL MIXTURE is strongly recommended as a Preventive and Curative of the Plague and Influenza fevers now prevalent in India, per bottle Re. 1-4.—TOMSON and Co., Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

ENGLISH LADY desires ENGAGEMENT as Governess or Companion, no objection to Up-Country.—" M. W.," care of this office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1733—55 s of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Ballwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Ballwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ballwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. By Royal Warrant, Photographers to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. A visit earnestly solicited. Hydraulic Lift available for visitors.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NEWLY TO HAND.—For Xmas Season. Neckties of every description. Silk Cummerband Belts from the best house in Paris. Presentation Boxes in Velvet and Satin containing Perfumery and Soap. First Class Scents, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Tooth Powders, Hair Washes and every Toilet Requisites from the best French and American Houses. Specially in requisites for complexion at F. FINKELSTEIN'S Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, 735, Esplanade Road, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specially adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per Bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their Godowns at Mazagaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji at Re. 5-4-0 per case in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut at Rs. 5-5-0 per case at Bandra.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTIFICATION.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY SANDHURST will hold a RECEPTION at Government House, Malabar Point, on THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1898, at 9-30. P.M.

All Officers and Gentlemen who attended HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S LEVEE on the 8th December, 1897, are entitled together with the Ladies of their Families to attend the RECEPTION.

By Command,
RICHARD OWEN, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, 20th December, 1897.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacture commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, efficacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is two or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
COMFORTABLE AND CENTRAL.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF
ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 1.

A DECLINE of 11-16 per cent. made the price of Consols in London yesterday 113⅛. French Rentes were uncharged at 103, but Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher at 25·24 frs. Rupee Securities remained at £63⅜, and Indian Sterling Loan at 117. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 7-32d. Bar Silver declined 3-16d., to 26 5-8d. per oz.; while in New-York the metal was 1-8 cent. higher at 57½ cents per oz., with Exchange on India 1-8 cent. lower at 4·84⅝ dollars.

The weekly shipments of specie consisted of £140,000 in Silver, and £80,000 in Gold to Bombay; £40,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Calcutta; £44,000 in Silver to Hongkong; and £12,000 in Silver to Shanghai.

Linseed was quoted at 36½s. per 424lbs., December-January shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firmer. The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm. Prices for both spot and arrival were unchanged all round. During the week ending yesterday the total sales were 55,000 bales, against 62,000 bales in the previous week. The amount forwarded to consumers was also less by 15,000 bales, at 63,000 bales; but the Imports were 26,000 bales more at 153,000 bales. The total Stock increased by 84,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 854,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 5 15-16 cents per lb.; while March and June Futures were both 4 points lower, at 5·84 and 5·98 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 67,000 bales.

Locally, the Banks and markets have all been closed to-day for the New Year holidays.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	6,152 bales.
Wheat	6,251 cwts.
Linseed	1,007 ,,
Gingellyseed	12,515 ,,
Castorseed	2,153 ,,
Rice	10,343 ,,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhowsnuggar	2 26-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	26 5-8

Holidays until Tuesday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company' steamer India, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 31.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 31.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphetrite, from Bombay, sailed for Kobe this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 1.

German mail steamer Preussen from Aden arrived.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, left Hongkong for Bombay (to-day) 1st January.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Melbourne, arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain A Jenning's, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from new port (7th December) with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 839 tons, Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian gulf, with a general cargo, 342 cases of opium and 24 deck passengers.

THE s s Kassala, 2,497 tons, Captain B K Butler, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Philadelphia (17th November,) with a cargo of 1,42,000 cases of Kerosine Oil and 1000 barrels lubricating oil.

THE P and O Co's s. s. Mirzapore, 2,158 tons, Captain W. Wickenden, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. S. Samsooden. Mr. M. N. Patell, Mr. A. B. Charter, Mr. A. Mapler, Mr. Hipsey, Miss Fry, Mr. Saeyd, Mr. Goggin, Mr. Hales, Mrs. Aspinal and infantry. Mr. C. C. Armitage, Mr. E. Geach and 4 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Karachi (30th ult.), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Geo S Hewett, R I M; Rev and Mrs Cobbald and two children. Captain Forbes, Mr D Miller, Mr F D Parrok, Mr B Tyabjee, Surgeon-Colonel Scott, Mr Motichund, Mr Pitamberdas, Mr Thacker, Mr Bhusaria, Mr and Mrs D Munsiff, Mr Clark, Mr Manockshaw, 41 men Wiltshire Regiment, 23 men RA, and 34 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Kassala s	Butler	Philadelphia, Nov. 17
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Dec. 30.
	Imani s	Jennings	Newport, Dec. 7.
2	Henry Bolckow s	Jourdain	Buarch, Dec. 13.
	Mirzapore s	Wickenden	Shanghai, Dec. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Carthage s	London	Aden.
	Nasseri s	Raffin	Jeddah, &c.
	Simla, Transport	Field	Southampton.
	Imperator s	Nicolich	Trieste, &c.
	Gaekwar s	Harrison	Liverpool, &c.
2	Bormida s	Noera	China.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Oriental s, 3085, Moule
Gaekwar s, 2742, Harrison
Charterhouse s, 1923, Field
Imperialist s, 2177, Gladstone
Urania s, 1704, Kent
Courtfield s, 2106, Stranton
Neptune s, 2178, Walters
Gutenfels s, 1757, Dowers
Imperator s, 2320, Nicolich
Maria Teresa s, 1924, Marovich
Singapore s, 2432, Pezzarello
Marex s, 2329, Halliday
Ancona s, 1883, Mudie
Coromandel s, 2783, Peters
Ganges s, 2111, Creery
Hydaspes s, 1912, Daniel
Kaisar-i-Hind s, 3389, Barcham
Ayr s, 1955, Gibson
Coningsby s, 2158, Smith
Amarantha s, 1736, Davis
Leitria s, 2111, Magicstue
Federation s, 1570, Prentice
Afghan s, 1439, Barton—(for sale)
Mazagon s, 3230, Andrews

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Plassey, Prance
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Fleet
H M S Magdala
H M S Redbreast, Martin
H M S Sphinx, Baker
Simla (Hired Transport), Field
Victoria (Private Yacht), Lunham

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
25 Clan Murray s ..... Barham ..... Liverpool, Nov 7.
Okara s ..... Jacobs ..... Bombay, Dec 12.
26 Pundua s ..... Nailer ..... Singapore, Dec 13.
28 Benmohr s ..... Bontillier ..... Singapore, Dec 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 25.—Steamers Deepdale, Shahjehan, Aglaia, Africa and Lightning; ships The Highfields, Somali and Leyland Brothers.
Dec. 26—Steamers Dupleix, City of Edinburgh & Lindenfels.
Dec. 27.—Steamers Okhla, Sanoora, Lindura & Bhundara.
Dec. 28.—Steamers Kasara and Jupiter.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1898.

1. Detail :—
Orderly Officer for the week Lieut. L. Penny; next for duty: Lieut. L. J. Robertson.
Orderly Sergeant for the week :—
No. 1 Company—Sergt. G. D. Traylen, next for duty: Sergt D. A. Pinder.
No. 2 Company—Sergt. D. Moffatt, next for duty: Sergt. J. J. Mareland.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Thursday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. There will be 10 in. R. M. L. gun at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday.

4. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp, on Saturday next the 8th instant, and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to continue the annual gun target practice.
Dress.—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.
Expenses, &c., will be refunded on application. Cyclist members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place. Lamps to be carried. Dress the same.

5. It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be commenced early this year. Intending Competitors should forward their names to the Adjutant without delay.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, LL. R.A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
BART., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Now appearing in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6 JUNGLE HUNTING.
7 THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLIER—December 30, at Chittagong, the wife of F. R. S. Collier, I. C. S., of a son.
DELAMAIN—December 23, at Jhelum, the wife of Major F. G. Delamain, 11th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
FRASER—December 20, at Blessington, Bangalore, the wife of Captain Denholm Fraser, R. E., of a daughter.
GILLESPIE—December 22, at Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant R. W. Gillespie, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GRENON—December 20, at Calcutta, of enteric fever, Leonora Highton, the beloved daughter of H. W. Grenon, aged 18 years.
POWER—December 18, at Barakal, in the Bara Valley, of remittant fever contracted while on service with the Turah Field Force, Gerald Frederick Richard Power, Lance-Corporal, Royal Scots Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Sub-Conductor John Gerald Power, P. W. D., and Mrs. M. A. Burke, and Stepson of Mr. James H. Burke, Punjab Irrigation, aged 22 years 6 months and 12 days.
SMITH—December 27, at Benipore Factory, Sakri, T. S. Ry., of acute pneumonia, C. C. Smith, aged 48 years, eldest son of the late Major-General C. F. Smith, Staff Corps.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1898.

THERE is something more than mere coincidence in the publication of the Government Resolution reviewing the course of the late Famine side by side with the New Year's Honours List. The list has been prepared with special reference to the Famine work of the past fifteen months; and the great majority of the names it contains are admitted in recognition of zealous and unremitting labour in connection with the visitation. In the Resolution on the relief operations the Governor-General-in-Council remarks that the "customary means of rewarding merit have not been overlooked, but the number of those who can thus be individually distinguished is necessarily small." It is all the smaller because of the narrow margin of vacancies in the various orders after the liberal distribution in comemoration of the Diamond Jubilee. Of the three K. C. S. I.'s the one of most interest to Western India is that conferred on Mr. Arthur C. Trevor, the Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, who spent no less than a quarter of a century in this Presidency in revenue work, and who for three or four years was a Member of the Bombay Government. The large railway programme of the Government of India during the last two or three years has been under his administrative direction, and the same remark applies to the relief operations carried out by the agency of the Public Works Department. The only other new Knights of the Star of India are Mr. John F. Price, who receives it on retirement from the Chief Secretaryship to the Madras Government, and the Maharajah of Datia, Central India, whose administration has invariably been well reported on by the Political Officers. The first name in the list of Companions of the Star of India is that of Mr. H. E. M. James, who has so well and sympathetically discharged the heavy and responsible task of Secretaryship of the Central Relief Fund, aggregating to 165 lakhs of rupees. Without good management at head-quarters we should not have been so singularly free from allegations of misappropriation by distributing agents, such as were made on all hands in connection with the Mansion House Fund in 1877-78. The Honourable Mr. Spence, as Commissioner of the Central Division of this Presidency, has had a very anxious time during a scarcity which afflicted some zillas of his Division quite as severely as any other part of India. The Honourable Mr. Finucane, who also is admitted to a Companionship, has done a great deal as Secretary to the Bengal Government in the General and Revenue Departments towards securing the obtainment of what the late acting Lieutenant-Governor describes as "the perfection of Famine relief—saving life at a minimum of cost to the State without demoralization of the people." The leaders of the campaign in other Provinces who are also gazetted to Companionships of the order are the Hon. Mr. C. W. Odling, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, late Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, and Mr. David Norton, Commissioner of the Meiktilla Division of Burma. Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Commissioner of Patna, a part of Bengal where the scarcity was especially severe, and Raja Tasaddak Rasul Khan of the Bara-Banki District of Oudh are similarly decorated. It cannot be said that the officers at head-quarters have come in for an undue share of honours, for with the exception of Sir Arthur Trevor, the only Secretariat official who receives a decoration is Mr. Holderness, whose work as special Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in connection with the famine fully entitles him to the distinction.

The admissions into the Order of the Indian Empire are rather more numerous. The two Knight Grand Commanders are the Maharaja of Benares, who has been on the gadi of his territory for nine years, and Sir Sher Mohammed Khan, the Dewan of Palanpur, who was created a Knight of the Order five years ago, and well deserves his promotion therein. One of the Knight Companionships has gone to the India Office—the Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State is now Sir Arthur Wilson. He is an ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and probably the honour he has received is not altogether unconnected with the work devolving upon him in respect to the late State prosecutions. His brother Knights are Dr. King, the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Calcutta, and Baba Khem Singh Bedi of Kallar, in the Rawalpindi District—the only name in the list which would appear to take the frontier campaigns of the last six months into account. The new Companions of the Order include Mr. Crole, Member of the Board of Revenue of Madras, on whom a great deal of the responsibility for the famine relief operations in that Presidency has devolved; Sahib Fada Mohammed Bakhtiyar Shah, the Raja of Awa; Mr. Robertson, the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar, one of the most severely stricken districts of the Central Provinces in the late scarcity; Mr. Macpherson, I.C.S., who has done good work in the Bengal famine districts; and Mr. Arbuthnot, Deputy Commissioner of Shillong, where more sudden and destructive forces of nature than that of the partial failure of crops have had to be met. Next on the list are the names of Mr. R. W. Carlyle, the Collector and Political Agent of Tipperah, and Captain John Ramsay, Political Agent, lately in Bundelkhand, where not merely one but a succession of bad seasons have impoverished the cultivators and taxed the strength of the N.-W. P. Government to the utmost. The first name of local interest on the list is that of Mr. Joyner, Superintending Engineer in the Central Division of this Presidency, who was specially thanked in the Government resolution issued on Thursday "for the promptness with which he prepared projects for large works when the concentration of labourers became urgently necessary." Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Thomson, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the North-West Provinces, is the only medical officer whose work in connection with the famine has been rewarded by inclusion in the honours' list. This neglect of the claims of the I. M. S. will not tend to mitigate the difficulty experienced nowadays in obtaining desirable recruits for the service. Rewards for plague work are postponed for the present as the battle has not yet terminated, and the available decorations do not suffice to reward conspicious merit in famine work. But everyone will acknowledge that Government have done well to make an exception in the case of one of the most zealous and devoted of the plague officers, especially as he has retired wounded from the field. Indeed Surgeon-Major MacCartie has done such excellent service as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay in connection with the plague epidemic that the recoguition of Government could not well be delayed. Two Bombay citizens are deservedly honoured—Mr. Veerchand Deepchund with a Companionship for his philanthropy in connection with the famine, and Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas with a Rao Bahadurship for his assistance to Sir George Cotton in organising the Presidency Famine Relief Fund, as well as his yeoman services in regard to the plague. Many officers whose part in the Famine campaign was as distinguished as that of those included in the honours list have perforce been left unrewarded with a decoration. But as the Government resolution on Famine puts it, "the knowledge that they have done their duty and have earned the gratitude of the poor and helpless will remain with all who have done good service in the struggle," and such knowledge is of great price.

CAN the British Empire feed itself? The answer is, yes, if the British consumer consents to pay a bounty to the Colonies and India by clapping some twenty per cent. on the products of the rest of the world. John Bull has no intention of doing anything so sentimental. Wise in his day and generation, he buys his food in the cheapest market. The notion that the Colonists would consent to untax British manufactures in return for a differential tax on foreign imports to the United Kingdom, was ruthlessly knocked on the head by the Colonial Premiers during the conferences that followed the celebration of the Jubilee. The Colonies pay their way by imposts on British goods, and they emphatically declined to become bankrupt to further the scheme of an Imperial Zollverein. On the other hand, John Bull, who loved to be represented in days not so long gone by, as a top-booted and highly fed farmer, can no longer feed himself. He has to live on foreign kickshaws to an extent he hardly realises. The *Mark Lane Express* Almanac for 1898, just to hand, speaks very feelingly of the outlook for the agricultural interest. At the beginning of the year just closed there was some hope. Corn that had been selling at 21s. a quarter, rose encouragingly, and a penny was added to the cost of the four-pound loaf. There was much "hysterical" writing at the consequent suffering of the poor and of artisans on strike pay, but all looked well for the farmer. Unfortunately the price of wheat and of bread went down. The British farmer, so far from being on the pig's back, had half-a-million fewer pigs in his sty before the end of the year. Live stock of every kind fell off, the total decline being 821,880. Yet there was less swine fever and less slaughter of swine by the fiat of the sanitary authority than in the previous year, though anthrax and glanders were too much in evidence. Pasteurian measures for dealing with such diseases have not yet crossed the Channel, out of consideration for the feelings of Miss Frances Power Cobbe and her friends. Doubtless that amiable philanthropist would say that it is more humane to let animals die of anthrax or any other preventible disease, than to vex them with hypodermic injections, and that we can always make good what is deficient in home-grown meat by importing "canners" or chilled beef from the United States, Australia, or elsewhere. Fortunately foreign markets are open to us, so British statesmen are under no obligation to lose the votes of the Cobbites by legislating to put an end to the contagious diseases of cattle by any measures less drastic than wholesale slaughter. John Bull may not be able to feed himself with the produce of his own fields and stock-yards; but he will not starve while the kindly and impecunious foreigner is ready to supply his utmost need for cash or calico. The Blue Book of the Board of Agriculture gives the total imports of wheat for 1895 at 82 million hundredweight, of which a little over eleven millions only came from British possessions. A writer in the Almanac, Mr. C. Kains-Jackson, shows conclusively that British possessions, in which Egypt is frankly included, could easily have provided every hundredweight if the English merchant would have agreed to pay 45s. a quarter for it, and the English workman consent to pay sevenpence for his quartern loaf. These figures, it is pointed out, are far indeed from famine prices, and not too high to pay for independence of the foreigner.

But that is preaching to deaf ears. The average man, who has tasted the sweets of cheap bread, "unleavened by the sense of injustice," will think of Sir Robert Peel, and refuse absolutely to pay 45s. for wheat from Canada or Australia, when he can get it from Argentina or from Timbuctoo for 21s. The foreigner, it must be allowed, readily responds to this phase of British detachment from purely local considerations. The United States are very generous in supplying English deficiencies in beef, mutton, cheese, and the like. In 1896, the latest date for which returns are given, the States sent some 400,000 cattle, 266,000 sheep, besides over two million hundredweight of chilled beef and over half-a-million hundredweight of cheese. Canada was much less lavish, sending 100,000 cattle less than that number of sheep, and only 9,000 hundredweight of chilled beef. Our Lady of the Snows made amends in cheese, of which she sent a million and a quarter hundredweight. Argentina shipped to the British market 66,000 cattle, 840,000 sheep, and 50,000 hundredweight of beef, besides 1,800,000 carcasses of frozen mutton. These are the competitors of Australia, from which the United Kingdom received in 1896 118,000 tons of frozen, and 16,000 tons of preserved meat, and 18,000 tons of butter. New Zealand ships 10 per cent. of her stock of sheep, and there is not much room for expansion there. Australia, with 20,000,000 sheep and 11,000,000 cattle, can increase her frozen meat trade to an unlimited extent, if carriage and freight can be reduced. The prices for some years past have been so low, that, as the Almanac delicately puts it, the persistence of the producer in shipping argues a considerable amount of courage. The frozen meat trade of Australasia is not so well organised as that of the Argentina, there being from fifty to a hundred shippers of meat in Australia while the Argentina trade is in the hands of four companies which control the freezing, carrying, and selling in the English market. Under these circumstances the resourceful Mr. Hooley came forward with a proposal to buy up the Australasian companies and take over the whole business, to be carried on by a new Company, with four to five millions sterling capital, with headquarters in London. The projector estimated that an additional penny in the pound could be obtained from the British consumer. That might well be, seeing that the consumer has now often to pay the honest butcher tenpence or a shilling a pound for imported meat which the retailer buys at threepence or fourpence. However, the Colonists would not agree to Mr. Hooley's scheme, ostensibly on the ground that the promoter's profit would be too large, but really because the directors of the local concerns would have been left out in the cold. It is said that if the shareholders had been polled, they would have accepted the tempting offers made by the great financier. Why does not Mr. Hooley, who has surveyed mankind from China to New South Wales, give a thought to India? He might combine all the cotton millowners' interests in Bombay and raise the price of the output by an anna in the pound, giving himself and the shareholders a large dividend.

In Australia and New Zealand they still resort to the original, but now well-nigh obsolete, method of freezing beef and mutton, and even the tender rabbit. A Company undertakes to "defrost" the frozen meat. Australia no longer exports live cattle. In tinned meats, the United States have the advantage in manipulation and make-up, with the result that though the Australians put their best beef into tins, they do not obtain the same price which the Americans get for second class oxen, known as "canners." Up to September, Australasia sent nearly 8,000 tons of frozen rabbits, equal in weight to 350,000 Antipodean sheep, to England. The sale was somewhat spoiled by the pertinacity with which rabbits were sent in the three summer months, when rabbits are not looked at in the British Isles. The price ranges from seven to eleven shillings a dozen. Cheap

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

It is officially stated that there are now seven British warships at Chemulpo and two at Port Arthur.

The *Times* in a telegram from Hongkong states that great activity prevails in the Naval dockyard there, and that secrecy is maintained regarding the movements of the British fleet.

MOVEMENT OF BRITISH REGIMENTS TO WADYHALFA.

The Warwick and Lincolnshire regiments stationed at Cairo have been ordered to proceed to Wadyhalfa, whence they probably advance to Abu Hamed.

This movement is due to news having been received that the Dervishes at Omdurman are preparing to advance northward.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

At a convention held of the Trades Unions a resolution was adopted inviting every Unionist in the country to contribute three pence each weekly to the engineers on strike. This will produce £25,000 weekly.

NEW YEAR'S HONORS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The list of Honors in the New Year's *Gazette* contains the following names :—

Lord Halsbury has been raised to an Earldom.

Sir William Hazler and Sir H. B. T. Farquhar have been raised to the Peerage.

Mr. Lipton, the tea merchant, and Mr. Ackroyde, ex-Judge of Hongkong, have been created Knight Bachelors.

Mr. Alonzo Money, Morice Pacha, and Walter Miliville have been created Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Moleavy Brown, Major Hanbury Brown, and Major Hatch have been created Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

Colonel James Gildea and Major Goold Adams have been created Companions of the Bath.

THE COREAN QUESTION.

Advices from Seoul state that Mr. Moleavy Brown has concluded a compromise with M. Alexeieff, the Russian Controller, whereby they will work the Customs conjointly.

The presence of the British warships at Chemulpo signifies Great Britain's moral support of Mr. Moleavy Brown.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO LADY HAVELOCK-ALLAN.

Her Majesty the Queen has wired to Lady Havelock-Allan breaking the news of her husband's death.

INDIA COUNCIL BILLS.

The India Council notifies that it is prepared to sell a limited number of telegraphic transfers at an eighth above the price of Bills.

ANOTHER THREATENED RUPTURE BETWEEN GERMANY AND CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Reuter wires from Pekin that the German missionaries at Tsaochow are complaining that they are threatened by the Chinese Commandant there.

The German Minister at Pekin has, therefore, demanded the Commandant's dismissal, and failing which has threatened to take his departure.

The Chinese Government is alarmed at this threat.

THE CUBAN MINISTRY.

A Cuban Ministry has been formed by virtue of the autonomy decrees, and took the oath in the presence of Marshal Blanco and the Foreign Consuls.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The test match between Victoria and Stoddarts team has begun at Melbourne.

The Victorians have made 283 for three wickets' Meleod scoring 112.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The death is announced of General Sir James Talbot Airey.

SUICIDE IN SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 1.

A sad suicide occurred here, last evening. Sergeant Hamilton shot himself through the head. He was attached to the Commissariat Department and about to proceed to the frontier.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 2.

Owing to the plague and the absence of large numbers of men on special duty, the general Proclamation Parade was not held this year; instead each regiment paraded on its own ground and under its own commander. The usual salutes were fired at the close of the day's parade.

The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, who are under canvas at the Gibbet Hill, celebrated according to their wont the "Khoregaum" day, when the colours of the regiment were decorated with wreaths by the officers and one lady, Mrs. Hartigan, wife of Captain Hartigan of the Regiment, who placed a wreath on the Queen's colours.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. H. C. SELBY.

Dr. H. C. Selby, one of the young doctors lately arrived from England to study the plague, was found lying dead in his bed, at the Napier Hotel, this morning. Deceased was quite well the night before, and made one of, party of eighteen who sat down to dinner on New Year's night. He continued in company until the party broke up after midnight; and it was only this morning that the death was discovered.

Dr. Heath, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, at the request of the Cantonment Magistrate, made an examination of the body, and reported the death due to heart disease. The body has been removed to the mortuary. Deceased was only thirty years old, was of a kindly disposition, and is believed to be well connected.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

Saturday's plague figures show 8 cases and 14 deaths in the city; 3 deaths in the Cantonment; one indigenous case in the Suburban Limits; and in the District 8 cases and 10 deaths, and one imported case.

To-day's returns show 16 cases and 10 deaths in the city; 3 cases in the Suburbs, and in the district 5 cases and 6 deaths.

DISCHARGED CURED.

Mr. Lewis, [redacted] Deccan Herald," was discharged cured from the Sassoon Hospital on New Year's day.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

FUNERAL OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN.

SMART ENCOUNTER IN THE KHYBER.

LONG LIST OF CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan's body was met yesterday by cavalry from Jamrud and the officers of the 1st Division, and escorted to Peshawar.

A Jamrud telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated 31st December, says :—Sir Henry Havelock-Allan's body has been sent down from Ali Masjid to Peshawar for burial under a military escort. A guard-of-honour received the body here and cavalry was sent towards Ali Masjid under a British officer to meet it and escort it to Peshawar.

The Oxford Light Infantry picquets in the Khyber whilst withdrawing, yesterday afternoon, for night were attacked in passing a walled enclosure. Several men and officers were hit at the first volley, and it was decided to take cover in a nullah, which proved, however, exposed to the enemy's fire. The force by this time was too hampered by the wounded to extricate itself until it was joined by another company of the same regiment which was also doing picquet duty. They then seized the walled enclosure, repulsed the enemy and held their own until ultimately relieved by a force under general Symons, who came out to support them, when they marched back to camp without a single rifle missing. The Casualties are :—Officers wounded : —Colonel Plowden, Captain Parr, and Lieutenant Owen. Ranks—Killed three; wounded eleven. The wire in the Khyber is cut by the enemy every afternoon as soon as the picquets have been withdrawn, hence the delay in telegrams.

Foraging and demolition parties from Lundi Kotal were fired at on Wednesday and Thursday, but only had two men wounded, while they demolished a great number of towers and brought in much forage. Camp Jamrud was fired into on the 29th, and one man of the Scots Fusiliers was wounded.

RIFLE SALES BY THE TRIBESMEN.

It is reported from the Kurrum Valley that large numbers of Afridis have come with their families into Massuzai and Kheddikhel Zaimukht territory and are selling their rifles to the Zaimukhts, who are carrying them over to Bilpakhel, near Thall, to sell to them to Waziris.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

AFRIDIS MEDITATING SUBMISSION.

A report has reached Kurrum that a representative Jirgah of the Afridis is assembling, and intends proceeding to Bara to make peace with the British Government.

Some of the Sipahsallars men are said to be buying Lee-Metford rifles in Tirah, and the Mullahs are attempting to persuade the Afridis that the Amir will help them in the spring, but they are not obtaining much credence.

General Hammond destroyed twelve Zakka Khel towers in the Nikka Khel villages on Friday, and knocked down the walls facing the road of several enclosures. Foraging parties continue bringing in much wood and bhoosa into Lundi Kotal Camp.

Colonel Plowden and Lieutenant Owen's wounds are reported to be severe. Captain Parr's wound is dangerous. Of the N. C. O.'s and men wounded three are dangerously, two slightly, and six severely wounded.

The Highland Light Infantry has been added to the divisional troops of the Buner Expedition, under General Sir Bindon Blood, which is expected to start to-morrow.

THE KHYBER STILL TROUBLESOME.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 1.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Jamrud, 31st December, states :—Report says there has been fighting west of Ali Masjid, and that the Oxfordshire Regiment lost three men killed and 40 wounded, also three officers, including Colonel Plowden, slightly wounded.

A Lundi Kotal telegram of 30th December says :—General Hammond again went out this morning with a force about 5 miles towards Ali Masjid, with a view to carefully examine the ground through which the convoys have to pass daily as well as to blow up towers of the offending villages. Arrangements by which convoys are to be safeguarded through the pass are as follows :—A guard sent from Jamrud to Fort Maude and at Fort Maude. A guard from Ali Masjid takes over convoy and brings it in next morning. A convoy is sent under guard from Ali Masjid to a half-way point on the road to Lundi Kotal, where it is met and brought in by the guard from Lundi Kotal. This entails daily guards in both directions from Ali Masjid which is more than the present garrison is capable of furnishing. So the 21st Gurkhas and Mountain Battery are to be sent there, while the half battalion of Oxfords now there will join the other half battalion at Lundi Kotal. Two villages have been burnt and over twenty towers blown up to-day. A few shots at long range were fired on a flanking party of the 9th Gurkhas, without inflicting any damage. The firers were dispersed by a few shots from a Mountain Battery. The enemy yesterday attacked some Oxford piquets from Ali Masjid, but not with impunity, for Colonel Sawyer reports to-day that seven of the enemy were killed. The usual cutting of the telegraph wires took place last night.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, DEC. 29.

Now that our long and arduous duties are practically over for the time being, and we have time to stroll about camp paying visits to messes and looking up acquaintances whom we saw but little of during our busy stay and march through Afridi land, we hear of many strange experiences and amusing incidents that occurred during the campaign. To begin with Dargai, the fight in which our gallant friends, the Gordon Highlanders, so greatly distinguished themselves, the number of men and officers who had narrow escapes was very great. Out of twenty-two officers who were with the Gordons that day, no less than fifteen had bullet-holes to show in their helmets or in some part of their uniform. One officer was killed and one severely wounded. About six of them were touched, but not hurt, by grazes of bullets. And these six and seven others had bullet-holes in their clothes and accoutrements, several having more than one to show. Several "braw laddies" on the hill that night were very annoyed and angry because bullets had passed through their water bottles, and all their water had escaped. Others were grumbling that their kilts were sufficiently ventilated without additional bullet-holes, but with all their good tempered grumbling, our kilted warriors were very thankful for their safe arrival on the summit of the precipitous and rocky ridge of Dargai. It will be a long time before that pithy but telling speech addressed to the Gordons by their Colonel will be forgotten. One can hardly imagine how proud the Colonel must have felt of his men as they stormed the topmost sungars and drove the enemy away. The story of their gallantry has been so often told, has inspired great writers to tell the tale in beautiful language, and poets to sing their fame in verse, that everyone almost knows the tale by heart. Next to the Gordons, our native highlanders, the Gurkhas, deserve the greatest praise. Almost everyone must have read about them also, how they advanced section after section in one continuous stream, led by their dashing officers. One section of twenty men, one of the first to cross the dangerous zone, lost eighteen men out of their twenty in the first few yards. Still undaunted, another section pressed forward, stepping over the bodies of their dead and dying comrades all strewn across the narrow mountain tracks. Captain Robinson of this regiment—the 2nd Gurkhas—had once crossed the death trap untouched, and was returning to lead another company across, when he received the wound that proved fatal to him three days later. Truly the Gurkhas behaved splendidly and fully maintained their reputation as the most dashing of all our native soldiers. Their casualties were over sixty on that day. Many were the gallant deeds of that memorable fight, and many were the escapes. One officer, Lieutenant Hewett, of the Dorsets, had a shot through his helmet, a second through his haversack, and a third through his sleeve. He was leading a section across, but he was the only man that reached the other side. Private Vickory of the same regiment was trying to drag in a wounded comrade and had many wonderfully narrow escapes. Lieutenant Pennell of the Derby's also behaved with the greatest courage in trying to recover the body of Captain Smith, who was one of the first men killed on that day. Other instances of officers and men helping wounded men under heavy fire occurred, and I hope will be suitably rewarded. Though it was a gallant victory, and a day that will ever be remembered for the splendid way in which our men behaved, nevertheless we were all very sad that night. The extent of our losses was not known till the next day, but we had a pretty good idea that they were nearly 200, every dhooly and every stretcher were full, and an urgent message was sent back to Shinawari Camp to despatch every available dhooly with blankets for the wounded. The doctors were working all night long dressing and attending to the wants of these poor fellows, great numbers of them enduring the greatest pain. The wounded men arranged in rows, and covered with any blankets that could be procured, presented a sight that once seen will never be forgotten. It was unbearably sad. You would see strong sturdy men dying, and knowing that there was no hope asking their comrades to deliver their last messages to their mothers and fathers, wives and children. Others with arms and legs shattered by bullets imploring the doctors not to amputate, but to let them take their chance of getting well. It was indeed a heart-rending scene. The thought that we had only been able to afflict such small losses on the enemy who had created such mischief in our ranks increased our sadness. But not only at Dargai, but in nearly all the big engagements officers and men had marvellous escapes. Three officers of the 36th Sikhs returned from Waran with bullet-holes through their helmets. The Colonel of the 15th Sikhs was fired at by an Afridi from a distance of 10 yards on the same night. The man was using an antiquated old muzzle loader, and loaded it with nails and pieces of wire and all manner of things. A shower of these missiles whizzed past the Colonel's head, one piece of wire grazing his cheek, while a nail cut his nose rather badly, and his helmet was riddled. One day while covering a foraging party from Maidan Camp, a subaltern, a sergeant, and a signaller in the K. O. S. Borderers were standing together when a volley was poured into them from an unexpected quarter. When the shots were fired the subaltern was looking through his field glass, and one shot grazed his hand and also just touched the field glasses, another shot took off the top of the Sergeant's helmet, and the signaller had a shot through his water bottle at the same moment. Sometimes bullets were most eccentric in their travels after once hitting our unfortunate soldiers. Several cases occurred of shots apparently hitting a man square in the chest and passing straight through and out at his back. On examination the bullet has been found to have struck a rib bone and followed its course round only just under the surface of the skin and taken its departure immediately opposite the place it entered the chest, thus only causing a slight wound. Those were the fortunate cases. On the other hand, many shots hitting small bones in the arm or leg very often travelled up or down, shattering and destroying and doing a great deal of damage before they found their way out. I shall never forget meeting a little Gurkha returning to camp with a much broader grin on his face than usual, and looking as though he had found untold loot in the shape of chickens or honey, two luxuries the little "Johnny Gurkha" delighted to obtain from the villages. I asked him what he was so pleased about, expecting to see a live chicken or a comb of honey being brought out of his haversack. "Look here Sahib," said the little man, and he showed me how a bullet had pierced his leather belt at his left side and had taken its course round the inside of the belt and making a hole at the right side had taken its departure without touching his skin. "You are indeed in luck," I said, to which he answered with the usual reply of the loyal sepoy, "Sahib ki Mehrbani se," and passed on his way with his rifle slung over his shoulder, his little cap on the back of his head, and a grin on his face that seemed to expand as he walked along. To balance this good fortune that we often had, we lost many men in most unlucky ways—bullets at times hit the bayonet at a man's side and entered his body, the ragged edges of the bullet through its contact with the sword bayonet making a horrible wound. Of the many thousand rounds the enemy fired, and mostly all well aimed, the numbers of officers and men who have had shots hitting the ground close to them or whistling past their heads, hitting a tree or something close at their sides, is very great. There is hardly an officer in the force who has not had shots whistling very close to him at one time or another. It is a curious fact that of all the Bombay officers on the expedition there has not been one killed or wounded by a bullet. Our Pioneers, Sappers and Miners have often been working under fire, and have at times taken their places in the firing line and on picket duty. Bombay sepoys have been hit in the ordinary proportion, but I think I am right in saying that not a single officer from the Bombay side has been killed or wounded by the Afridis. We were all very sorry to hear of Lieut. Tonge's death by an accidental explosion in the Bazaar Valley operation. It really is the hardest of luck. His company has been through the Mohmand expedition, had been the whole way through this campaign, and I suppose he had blown up numbers of towers and defences. Then to be killed on the last day and almost by the last tower that remained to be demolished is indeed one of the cruel ironies of fate. I often fancy that the officers of Bombay corps by dressing so much like their sepoys, and wearing the Sepoy's puggree, have prevented the enemy singling them out as a target and have thus escaped.

General Hammond's Brigade, we understand, will continue to garrison Landi Kotal, while two battalions will probably be told off to hold Ali Masjid. The Khyber will be patrolled, and strong escorts will accompany all convoys.

For the present at any rate the Army Staff of the Tirah Field Force will remain at Peshawar. Next week probably orders will issue regarding the future disposal of the staff and the force. Events point at present to a spring campaign, unless the Afridi jirgahs come in before April.

Steps will be taken very shortly to repair all damage done to Fort Maude, Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal. Every post must be put in a thoroughly detensive state, for it is certain that the tribesmen will never be given another chance of closing the Khybes Pass: though no doubt, in discussing what this involves, it is needful to remember that but for the extraordinary failure of Sir Richard Undy to gauge the situation, the Pass would probably never have been closed. The presence of a few Udnys along the frontier would wreck the chances of any conceivable arrangement.

The time has now come when the Tochi Field Force can be broken up. Orders to this effect, we understand, will be sent to General Corrie-Bird a few days hence.

Unless the Bunerwals comply within the next week with the terms offered by Government, Sir Bindon Blood will advance against them with his two brigades. The force will be composed as follows :—1st Brigade (General Meiklejohn's), Royal West Kent, 16th B. I., and the 20th and 31st P. I.: 2nd Brigade (General Jeffreys'), the East Kent, the Guides Infantry, the 21st P. I. and divisional troops, 4 squadrons of cavalry, 10th Field Battery, Nos. 7 and 8 Mountain Batteries and a company of Sappers.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY RECIPIENTS OF NEW YEAR HONOURS.

Among the local recipients of New Year Honours, the Hon. Mr Arthur Trevor, C. S. I., who is made a Knight of the Star of India, stands pre-eminent. He takes the first rank among local Civil Servants and has now entered on the thirty-seventh year of his service. From the date of his arrival in India, 28th October 1861, up to the time of his appointment as Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat in April 1862, he was permitted to study Hindustani at Surat. In the two following years, he served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmedabad and Kaira, and in October 1864, was placed temporarily under the Survey Settlement Officer of Gujerat. Having subsequently served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Satara, Khandesh, Nasik and the Panch Mahals, he was in February 1875 appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the latter district, Collector of Stamp Revenue, Agent to the Governor in the Panch Mahals, and Political Agent of Narukot. Mr. Trevor found himself in his proper element, where his talents for the revenue branch had a free scope to the advantage of the State, when he was transferred to Bombay to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium in September 1876. In November of the same year he officiated as Collector and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and was a fortnight later appointed sub. *pro-tem* Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium. While holding the rank of First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Trevor during the last week of January 1877 officiated as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. In June of the same year, he was appointed to the permanent post of Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium. In April 1879, he was promoted to the rank of Collector of Customs, and at different dates, for over a year, he officiated as Commissioner of Customs and Collector of Salt Revenue, and as Collector and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery in addition to his own duties. In October 1885, having previously attained to the rank of Senior Collector, Mr. Trevor was confirmed in the office of Collector of Salt Revenue. Having had a year's furlough to Europe, he continued in the above office until, in September 1888, he was promoted to the post of Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and also served as British Delegate under the Goa Treaty. In May 1889, Mr. Trevor was appointed to officiate as Commissioner in Sind, in which office he was confirmed in November of the following year. After enjoying a six months' furlough, he was, on the 16th November 1892, appointed Member of Council at Bombay; and by the Birthday *Gazette* of May 1894, was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Star of India, of which he has now been made a Knight. In April 1895, Mr. Trevor was appointed to officiate as temporary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India during the absence of the Hon. Sir Charles Pritchard. Having returned to Bombay in October 1895, he obtained leave on medical certificate for about five months, and immediately after his return from leave in April 1896, was appointed ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in succession to Sir Charles Pritchard.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. M. James, who has been appointed a Companion of the Star of India, is a Civilian of thirty-two years' standing, having arrived in this country in December 1865. Having served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Khandesh, Karachi, and Bombay, he was in April 1872 appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Branch Inspector General of Registration, and Educational Inspector at Karachi. In May 1873, Mr. James was transferred to Bombay to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments for about three months. Having served for nearly two years as Assistant Collector in Khandesh, Mr. James was in November 1875 appointed officiating Post Master General at Bombay. In October of the following year he was confirmed in the appointment of Under-Secretary in the Revenue, Financial, and General departments. A year later, he was appointed Post Master General in Bombay. After a two years' furlough to Europe, his services, on his return to this country in May 1880, were placed under the Government of Bengal as officiating Post Master General at Calcutta. In March 1882, Mr. James was confirmed in the office of Post Master General in Bengal; and in February of the following two years, officiated as Director General of Post Offices in India. In August 1884, Mr. James was deputed on special duty to Europe to represent India at the Congress of International Postal Union held at Lisbon, and in April 1885, reverted to the post of officiating Director General of Post Offices in India. Having been in November of that year confirmed in the office of Deputy Director General of Post Offices in India, Mr. James obtained a two years' furlough to Europe in March 1886; and reverted in February 1888 to his duties as Deputy Director General of Post Offices. In April 1888, he returned to our own presidency as Collector and Magistrate at Ahmedabad, and continued in that office for two years, officiating twice during that period as Commissioner of the Northern Division. In November 1890, he was confirmed in the latter appointment; and in June 1891, again officiated as Commissioner in Sind. In November 1892, Mr. James was confirmed in the office of Commissioner in Sind, which he has continued to hold up to date. For about a week in December 1893, he went on special duty to Lahore to give evidence before the Opium Commission. For about a month, February to March 1895, Mr. James was appointed an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council, and had afterwards another furlough to Europe for a year. He returned to the post of Commissioner in Sind in May 1896, and from December of that year to March 1897, again served as an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council. From 23rd March 1897 up to date, Mr. James has been on important special duty as secretary of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

The Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence, one of the only two officers of this presidency whose claims have been regarded with a C.S.I., joined the service in July, 1865, and on arrival in this country in October, was posted to Satara, and subsequently to Poona, Belgaum, Kanara, Dharwar, and Thana. In May, 1878, he was appointed to officiate as Post Master General in Bombay; in November, 1879, as Post Master General in the Punjab; and in January and again in June 1880, as Post Master General of Bengal. After a furlough to Europe for sixteen months from April, 1881 to August, 1882, he was, on his return to this country, appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Sholapur, and subsequently in the Panch Mahals, and in April, 1883, officiated as Political Agent at Rewa Kantha. On his return to this country from another furlough to Europe for seven months, he was in December, 1886, appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Cambay. In November 1888, Mr. Spence was transferred to Bombay and discharged the responsible duties of Collector of Land Revenue, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and Collector of Income Tax. For about fifteen months, December 1889 to March 1891, he officiated as Commissioner of Customs, Reporter General of External Commerce, and British Delegate of Goa Treaty; and subsequently as Commissioner in the Northern Division, in which office he was confirmed in November 1891. In November of the following year, he was transferred as Commissioner to the Central Division, in which office he has continued up to date. In July 1895, Mr. Spence was appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council; and from April to July 1896, officiated as a member of the Council of H. E. the Governor.

A Companionship of the Indian Empire has been conferred on Mr. R. B. Joyner, Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department, Central Division. He joined the service in October 1868, and arriving here in the following month, was placed in the Poona Irrigation Department. He passed an examination in Marathi, and officiated for a short time in May 1875 as Executive Engineer of the fourth grade. Four years later, we find him confirmed in that appointment. Mr. Joyner was subsequently appointed Executive Engineer at Kaladgi, Belgaum, and in the Dharwar Irrigation in March 1881. In the latter capacity he did much useful work in connection with famine and was allowed to count one year's additional service towards pension in recognition of his work. From January 1886 to August 1887, Mr. Joyner's services were lent to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co., after which he obtained a furlough to Europe for two years. In October 1889, he was placed on work on the Hyderabad Canal, and acted as Executive Engineer on the Fuleli Canals in addition to his own duties till July 1890. In September of that year, Mr. Joyner officiated as Superintending Engineer in Sind, and acted as Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Buildings, in addition to his own duties, for about a month till December 1891. In June 1892, he reverted to Poona as Executive Engineer, first grade, Poona Irrigation; and acted as Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board from July to October 1892. On several subsequent occasions, while holding the permanent office of Executive Engineer at Belgaum, he did good work as officiating Superintending Engineer in the Southern Division. In October 1896, Mr. Joyner was promoted to the office of Superintending Engineer, Poona, and Superintending Engineer, Central Division; and was appointed in December of that year as Superintending Engineer, first class, and Superintending Engineer of the Central Division.

Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie, M. B.; B. Ch. (Dublin,) the Health Officer of the Port, who left Bombay on Christmas Day on long leave to Europe, has also been made a C.I.E. Joining the service in November 1878, when he was twenty-six years of age, he was placed on general duty and attached to the Ophthalmic Hospital; and was in less than two months placed in charge of the Sappers and Miners at Butcher's Island. From January 1879 to August 1880, Dr. MacCartie did valuable service in Sind, at the Native Base Hospital in Sukkur, as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail at Hyderabad and Kotri, and in medical charge of the 1st Belooch Regiment at Jacobabad; and in the last-mentioned month, proceeded on general duty at Kandahar. From December 1880 to March 1882, he obtained a furlough to Europe on medical certificate; and in recognition of his energy and zeal in the discharge of his duties, this furlough had been allowed to count as service for pension. During the month of April 1882, Dr. MacCartie acted as sub. *pro. tem.* Resident Surgeon of the European General Hospital. From May 1882 to July 1883, he was in medical charge of the 14th Regiment, N. I., in Bombay, and for about three months till September 1883, he officiated as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Gujerat Registration Division. He officiated from October 1883 to May 1884 as Second Surgeon of the European General Hospital, and about the middle of the following month, June 1884, was appointed Health Officer of the Port of Bombay. His services were then placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the department of Finance and Commerce for six months subsequently; and he was acting as a Probationer in the Assay Department at Bombay for a period of three months till September 1886. From April 1891 to April 1893, Dr. MacCartie officiated as Deputy Assay Master at Bombay. For a year till December 1896, his services were again placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department. In the latter month during the prevalence of the plague epidemic, he resumed charge of his duties as Port Officer of Bombay, and rendered public service of the highest value up to the time of his departure from the city. The verdict recently passed on the quality of his work may be fully endorsed—"that of the many men adorning the service of Government during the trials of the last year, there is not one who leaves behind him a greater reputation for organising capacity and tireless energy, or carries away with him from the public a warmer regard for the great work, which touches for good every commercial and domestic interest in the city."

Mr. Virchand Dipchand, of the firm of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Co., agents of the Morarjee Goculdas and Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, has been made a C. I. E. in recognition of services rendered by him in the famine campaign.

All Bombay and the whole of Gujerat will doubtless rejoice at the title of Rai Bahadur conferred upon our philanthropic citizen, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas. He is known to be one of those quiet and unostentatious men, who do good by stealth and blush to find it fame. Surat is indebted to him for invaluable service rendered in the critical times of flood and fire, from which it has unfortunately suffered on many occasions; and the whole of Gujerat has from time to time benefited by his disinterested and public-spirited labours in its behalf. Whenever an occasion arises, the people of Gujerat turn to Mr. Ghellabhai for assistance and advice; and they know from past experience that they never have to appeal to him in vain. Government have not been unmindful of his public services, and they appointed him Sheriff of Bombay for 1896. The inhabitants of Bombay, European and Native, expressed their gratification at the honour done him by giving him a public entertainment at "Westfield," the bungalow of Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas Madhavdas, at Breach Candy, in January, 1896, when addresses were delivered testifying to the esteem and respect in which Mr. Ghellabhai is held among all classes of the community of this city.

THE NEW YEAR.

THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

In honour of the anniversary of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's assumption of the title of Empress of India the troops in the Garrison paraded on Saturday morning, in review order, at Colaba and on the General Parade Ground, Esplanade. The Royal Artillery and the Second Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment took part in the parade at Colaba, and the 21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry, locally known as the Marine Battalion, and the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry. Though the annual parades have lost much of their interest owing to their being held in different places, the number of spectators at Colaba was fairly large. The troops, both Infantry and Artillery, at Colaba were commanded by Colonel A. A. Garstin, while those on the Esplanade were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher. Shortly after seven o'clock 280 men of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Callwell, R. A., arrived at the parade ground at Colaba and took up their position on the south-west. The following officers were present on the parade :—Major Callwell, R. A., Major Harkness, R. A., Major Boileau, R. A., Captain and Adjutant Chamier, R. A., Captain Corbead, and Lieutenants Pilkington, Blanford, Lough, and Atkinson. The Second Battallion of the Middlesex Regiment, with two warrant officers, and 300 rank and file with band playing and colours flying, entered the maidan and were drawn up to the left of the Royal Artillery. They were under the command of Major Blake, the other officers being Captain Hayes, Captain and Adjutant Muriel, Lieutenant Ingle, and five other officers. A little after seven o'clock the troops formed up in columns of double companies and fired the *feu-de-joie*, the band playing the National Anthem. The troops then gave the Royal Salute, and at the instance of their Commanding Officer gave three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The troops were then formed into quarter-columns, and after saluting the point and marching past in good style proceeded to their quarters. The troops on the Esplanade comprised 240 men of the Marine Battalion, with Captain C. H. C. Heyman, Lieutenant and Adjutant A. P. Waller, Second Lieutenant A. W. Daldy, four native officers and twenty-nine non-commissioned officers, and an equal number from the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, the whole being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher. The troops, after firing the *feu-de-joie* and giving the Royal Salute, raised three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, at the instance of the commanding officer. The march past was admirably executed, and the troops proceeded to their respective quarters. The harbour also presents a very picturesque sight. All the Government vessels in harbour as well as the merchants' steamers were decorated with flags and bunting. An Imperial Salute of 31 guns was fired from H. M. S. Plassey, and in honour of the occasion all the Government offices and leading European and Native firms as well as other public and private institutions had been closed for the day.

The Parsee cricket team who were to play the Aligarh College next week, have written to postpone the match with the College indefinitely owing to quarantine regulations.

AFTER DINNER.

(BY A CALCUTTA CONTRIBUTOR.)

He was a tried administrator, full of ripe experience and the best traditions of the service. He had advanced in it by honest capacity and hard work, he had not bowed the knee; indeed the inclinations he was compelled from time to time to make with his neck were not too full of deference. Not of a haughty spirit either, but remembering always what was due to his own independence. You would have looked with confidence to him as Chief Commissioner of a famine-stricken province; his hand at the throat of an epidemic would have helped people not to catch it. His personal uprightness was one of the few things it is a pleasure to look at in India from an abstract point of view. You might have bought a horse from him. I don't wish to disparage the training he had at his mother's knee, but the caste he entered later had certainly enhanced these virtues. The kind of man who closes his service regretting and regretted.

It was after dinner: the ladies had gone. I went round to him. A man in tea or jute, I don't say which, can do these things—an Assistant Secretary would have had to wait for a nod or something.

"That man Chalmers"—I began. The administrator was lighting a cheroot, but he looked at me as if he would interrupt me if he could, and I waited.

"Yes," he said as soon as it was possible, "I imagine he's the chap to do it. And it wants doing."

"I was going to say," I said, "that Chalmers tells a remarkably good story. Now that, I consider, is one of the first things we should require, as a community, from a Legal Member, imported, as we are at the expense to import them, ready made. And reasonable enough too when you consider the reputation of the English Bar."

"I thought you referred," said the Administrator with unnecessary coldness, "to his proposed amendments of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes with a view to giving us some sort of discipline for the press."

"I don't mind referring to them," I said, "if it won't take long. You mean, of course, the Native press. It's high time."

"I said 'the press,'" repeated the administrator sententiously. An administrator is privileged to be sententious.

"Anglo-Indian newspapers?"

"Why not? There's no exception. We couldn't make any." There was something very like satisfaction in the administrator's eye.

"Same screw for all of 'em."

"If they require it. Why not"? said the administrator again.

"Oh, I don't know. Do decent journals controlled by Englishmen in this country ever require it?"

"Don't they though! I can give you two instances from the Calcutta *Englishman*, within this very year. To put it briefly."

"Thanks," I said.

"To put it briefly one paragraph stated that a case of plague had occurred in Calcutta. Another, a telegram, gave particulars of an open meeting inciting to mutiny in a village in Bhagulpore. Both statements of a highly alarmist and mischievous nature, and neither of them, as the authorities immediately ascertained, true."

"Under the present law Government couldn't."

"Touch the paper. No. The editor could plead good faith. But read Chalmers' excellent amendment to section 505. Whoever publishes, etcetera, any statement, rumour, etcetera, with intent to cause or which is *likely* to cause fear or alarm to the public. *Or which is likely to cause.* No qualification of *bona fides.* Two years, or a fine, or both. Unless the paper can prove the statement true and published without intent to incite fear or alarm."

"You would have had him there," I said, thinking of the man in Hare Street.

"I believe we would. And deservedly."

"Look, too," continued the administrator, "at the oiling of the machinery to match—the amendment to Criminal Procedure. No need to drag in the Supreme Government and the High Courts. No fuss or scandal. Any local Government can do the trick, with a complaint before a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class. Mr. Bonnaud, here, could bind the *Englishman* chap with sureties for good behaviour any day they found reason at Belvedere to consider his leading article defamatory. Lovely facility. I tell you Chalmers has got his teeth into 'em this time."

"My goodness!" I said. "Don't you think he's bitten off more than he can chew?" Astonishment made me vulgar.

The administrator pushed out his under lip. It expressed that my idea was humanely possible, but not likely. I offered him the matches—he had let his cheroot go out.

"The *Englishman* had been making itself unpleasant for some time before that Bhagulpore telegram I remember," I hazarded. About the Calcutta riots especially. Must have published a great many things that would have been better, from your point of view, left unsaid."

"Very much so, violent, hysterical, distorted abuse of Government, pure abuse, ludicrous if it had not been so mischievous. If you will turn to the *Pioneer* of that date"—

"Thanks," I said, "I know. But the *Pioneer* had the advantage of obtaining its information direct from headquarters, had it not? I mean from Simla?"

"No doubt, no doubt. If all the papers took the trouble to be so accurately informed"—

"Yes indeed," I said hurriedly, but it's a paper I seldom read. Not being an official I don't even write for it. But about the *Englishman* you were saying"—

"Mind you," he said, "I don't say we would proceed to extremes, especially for a first offence. A mere warning would probably be quite enough."

"A warned editor," I said reflectively, "*would* be likely, I suppose, to be more careful about such things. Also to avoid, as you may say, drawing Government's attention to himself by expressing himself incautiously upon any given subject. Frontier policy, for instance, or commercial questions, like cotton duties—the Simla exodus"—

"That might reasonably be expected."

"A 'warned' *Englishman*, for example, would be hardly likely to venture to write the way that journal did about the riots."

"I should think not." The administrator's air was judicial, implying that there was choice and chance in the matter, but common sense inclined to the negative view.

"It would be so easy," I said, "to nab him again. He would be so very much aware of that. I hear that telegrams come in to newspapers as late as two in the morning. He must be very sleepy then. Things, actionable things, would be sure to slip in."

"He would have to be on his guard, certainly. And very desirable that he should be."

"Let me see," I said, "two o'clock in the morning: Wire comes in stating one thousand mill-hands on strike; marching on Serampore to wreck mills, burn and slay. What is editor to do?"

"Hold it over and write next day to the local authorities enquiring. Or he might telegraph," said the administrator with a look of enterprise.

"Meanwhile strikers arrive and the public are not warned."

"Well, the editor will have nothing to reproach himself with. He has obeyed instructions; he can do no more."

"Also," I said, "opposition paper comes out with the news, and pockets the benefit."

The administrator turned upon me. "Do I understand you to advance a motive of personal aggrandisement against the public welfare?" He asked, and I hastened to say not for the world.

"But it seems to me hard lines," I said, "to pick out one single class of private persons for compulsion to put the public interest before their own, on

obtain reliable news, that it was not indeed to their interest to publish glaring untruths, but the administrator did not seem to believe it. He had noticed so many instances, he said, during his thirty years in the country, matters in which he was personally concerned, where the exaggeration or misrepresentation had been most annoying. "And so unnecessary," he said with feeling. "It isn't as if we were a party government, obliged to put up with that sort of thing."

"And it isn't as if the harm stopped where it began either," continued the administrator, his mind gently led to Westminster. "These Anglo-Indian journals go home to London—there's some sort of vicious exchange among newspapers I believe—and the *Daily News* and the *Chronicle* get hold of what they say. Then, if you'll believe me there's the deuce, not to speak of the Secretary of State."

"Rags!" I said.

"Oh, I dare say they mean well—they think they are promoting the interests of India."

I sighed at the pity of it. "Perhaps," I said, "they take such criticism to be public opinion."

"Public opinion! what necessity is there in India for public opinion? What good does it do? What are we here for, if public opinion is to be allowed to interfere!" *La République c'est moi*, I murmured, "what did you say? No, we are despots if you like, but you must give us credit for good intentions and let us do our work our own way. About this matter of the newspapers you'll see that no hardship will arise—none whatever. We shall use the whip very sparingly, very sparingly indeed."

"That case now the other day of the *Times of India* and its sensational telegram about the 18th Bengal Cavalry" "I suggested," the new amendments would have helped you there."

The administrator stroked his chin. "Well, he said, "in a case like that we should consider the record of the paper. The *Times of India* has a very good useful record. For myself I think that is a case where clemency would be the best policy. A reprimand, I consider, would be quite enough—the first time, of course."

"And in the case of an old family servant like the *Pioneer*," I said, "I suppose, you would—well you would treat it entirely on a domestic basis."

He looked at me sharply, as if he thought me guilty of a joke." "Sir," he said, "from what I know of the *Pioneer*—and my subscription to that journal extends over a period of twenty years—I would be willing to take the responsibility of assuming at any time that its editor had possibly been misled by a correspondent, but "nothing more."

"I see," I said, and there was a pause.

"The funniest part of the whole business," I remarked, as our host got up, "is the *Englishman's* article the other day smiling approval all along the line." The administrator's eye twinkled, and he brushed a trace of cigar ash out of a wrinkle in his waist-coat.

"Kissing the rod, eh?" I ventured.

"Oh no," said he, "the rod's in pickle." Then we joined the ladies.

FEEDER RAILWAYS IN ASSAM.

The example of Western India in the matter of providing feeder railways, writes a correspondent, is likely soon to be followed in Assam. The Assam-Bengal Railway will probably not be completed for some time to come owing chiefly to difficulties of getting labour and supplies in the hills between Badarpur and Lumding, where there is a considerable quantity of heavy cutting, bridge and tunnel work, and where the difficulties of transport and the general unhealthy character of the district deter labourers from seeking employment there. But the authorities are already turning their attention to the question of feeder and branch lines. At present the contruction of the line in Upper Assam goes as far as Lakwa (Railway mileage 522) only, the question as to the route the line should take thence to the Lakhimpur boundary being undecided. The original intention was to run the line from Nazira (mileage 511) *via* Lakwa and Mamoora to Jaipur, but in 1895 the advisability of bringing the line between Nazira and Jaipur more to the South-East was discussed. The leaping Planters of the district, were, it is understood, of opinion that this would be an improvement, the reasons being that a larger area of tea lands would be tapped and that the rice lands towards the north are comparatively useless for tea. The Government of India have now sanctioned the survey of a line from Nzira passing near the Dodhar Ali, (one of the many old native embanked roads that are to be found all over the Assam Valley, the relics of the old Ahom dynasty prior to the time of the Burmese invasion). From thence to line would proceed *via* Darraingaon to Jaipur, two alignments being made from this point to connect with the Dirbu Sadya Railway at Makum and Margherita, respectively. It is understood that construction will, proceed as far as the Disang or Dili River in the neighbourhood of Daraingaon as soon as plans are ready. Engineers will, it is expected, take the field early next year. It is believed that if the line be constructed on the proposed new alignment grants for tea will be taken up all along the foot of the hills and down to the Railway. There is an abundance of coal in the neighbourhood, that at a place called Bor Janmukh being, it is stated, equal to Makum coal. A short branch line from Nazira would bring the railway wagons to the foot of the hills, anh scientific mining would then probably present of the coal being delivered into wagons at a low cost to the owners. Other proposals have been before the Governonent of India, and the surveys sanctioned include one for a a branch line from Tilagaon on the Assam-Bengal Railway to Sylhet (length about 38 miles), and a branch line from Akhaura on the Assam-Bengal Railway through Brahmanbaria to opposite Bhairab Bazaar, a length of about 18 miles, over apparently easy, rich, and thickly populated country. Bhairab Bazaar is a very important town upon the River Megna, where the river joins the old spill from Brahmaputra. It is hoped that this line which has good prospects of paying will eventually couple up with the Dacca-Mymensing Railway. Prior to the earthquake of June last, a line of railway from the Sylhet plains to Shillong was a good deal talked about and it is understood that the matter has not yet been dropped, though the project has not taken any definite shape. But it is believed that a syndicate has been offered the first refusal of the construction of the line which includes the taking overof the Cherra-Companyganj line, a short length of about 10 miles. It will doubtless eventually connect with the Assam-Bengal Railway and thus open out Shillong. A line between Gauhati and Dhubri to connect the Northern Bengal system with the Assam-Bengal Railway has the support of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who has urged its importance on the Government of India, pointing out that the problem of populating Assam would be facilitated. It is anticipated that this would be a paying piece of railway, and its construction is only a matter of time.

The gross receipts derived by the Bombay Salt Department during the past year (1896-97) amounted to 236 lakhs of rupees, of which sum 230 lakhs went over to the Imperial Government. This branch of revenue showed a reduction of 9 lakhs on that of the previous year, viz., 8 lakhs in salt and 1 lakh in abkari. As was to be expected, famine and plague, particularly the latter, were the main factors in causing this falling off. This salt trade is financed chiefly from the city of Bombay; and when the general exodus of its inhabitants, especially the trading classes, took place owing to the panic consequent on the outbreak of plague, the salt business was well nigh temporarily paralysed. The seaborne trade, moreover, was greatly hindered by the stringency of the plague regulations at the various ports concerned, and native craft in a great measure avoided Bombay. The result was that salt, which under ordinary circumstances would have been transported by sea, was carried by railway; but unfortunately several of the important districts consuming Bombay salt, such as those lying along the Malabar coast, are unprovided with railways; and consequently there was decreased consumption in these regions, although they experienced neither plague nor famine. The average consumption of salt per head of the population of the Bombay Presidency was slightly over 11lb., which is very little below the average rate. Already there are signs of revival in the salt revenue, and there is every reason to suppose that the usual state of prosperity will soon be re-established.

LITERARY NOTES.

"The work of Charles Keene" is to escape the mythology of the "foreword" and graduate as a fact. In other words, this much-announced book was to appear on the first of December. Mr. Joseph Pennell, under whose direction it has been produced, and who furnishes the introduction, has desired to bring together in one volume a sufficient number (over 130) of examples of Keene's art to convince a timorous public that, in January, 1890, they lost the greatest black-and-white artist since Hogarth. It will be seen, when the book appears, that the range of Keene's talent has been ridiculously under-estimated in the past, partly on account of imperfect printing. Mr. Pennell endeavored to secure for every block and plate in the book such a printing as would reproduce as fully as possibly the values of the original drawings. A feature of the book is a bibliography of the books illustrated by Keene and a list of his etchings with descriptive notes. This has been done by Mr. W. H. Chesson, who has been priviledged to examine several private collections. It may be added that an exhibition of Keene's drawing has been taking place at the Keppel Gallery in New York. The inadequacy of former attempts to translate Keene's work receives fresh testimony from the New York "Critic" which says, anent the Exhibition, "No idea of Keene's merit as a draughtsman can be formed without reference to these drawings."

Mr. Fisher Unwin's annual "Good Reading" will appear shortly for the third time; and it will be found that authors have grown more impersonal of late. For, lo! instead of betraying the circumstances which inevitably led them to produce *their* immortal works and none other, instead of exposing that *vis intime* which goes on when genius is burning while the scared world is asleep, they have simply selected their best passages and printed them. The publisher, in his preface, acknowledges frankly that it is his weekly study of the "Book of the Week," as dealt with in the Hittite Press, that has guided him in this treatment of the books of the year. And the forty authors supported him. Their photographs and autographs appear; but they tower over their creations, they do not dissect them. And so it is to be Bristol, "The Tormentor," standing by the deathbed, not Mr. Benjamin Swift's academic career that we shall follow, and Brigit, pleading for her husband in "The School for Saints," and not the development of M. J. O. Hobbes's technique from Pothooks to Perfection. Every extract will be complete in itself, a story in a story, a whole poem, a cameo-study. The book is not composed of one of the twelve basketsful which remained after the feast.

When Orange, in "The School for Saints," stood for Norbet Royal, he was advised to conceal the fact that he had written romances, lest the electors should think him an unpractical dreamer. But if the time should ever come when Mrs. Craigie is able to stand for Paddington, we fear it will be useless to conceal her romances. Already they barb the tongue of the Liberal. Who can resist remarking that the Adversary's Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs are Beadles with Garters? Sir Charles Dilke could not, at any rate (vide the report in the *Daily Telegraph*). Mr. Labouchere has not quoted yet from "The School for Saints," but we learn that even the "linga shirira" of M. Hess (to speak theosophically) has not kept him from reading the book.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin promises Dr. Birkbeck Hill's book about Rossetti on the 29th instant. It contains, and is entitled, "Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti to William Allingham, 1854-1870." It is Dr. Garnett's expressed opinion that these are "the best of all Rossetti's letters so far as hitherto published." The author of "Day and Night Songs" and the builder of "The House of life" were great friends, and were able to stand each other's criticism. Early in the correspondence, we find Allingham annotating Rossetti's M.S., while we hear Rossetti doubting if "The Music Master' is not too noble or too resolutely healthy." Various and interesting illustrations have been included in the book. A photogravure reproduction of the portrait of Rossetti by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., serves as a frontispiece. A drawing by Miss Siddal for "Pippa Passes," with which Browning was "delighted beyond measure," and some reprodnctions from Mr. Arthur Hughes and Mr. Allingham, the charming water colourist, may be mentioned. A facsimile of the title page of the *Germ* is given.

The December number of *Cosmopolis* will contain a story by Mr. I. Zangwill, entitled "From a Mattress Grave." It deals with Heine whose centenary will be shortly celebrated. By the way, that is a very pathetic anecdote in Mrs. Janet Ross's "Three Generations of Englishwomen," where she tells of her acquaintance with Heine in her childhood, when the sick man used to tell stories to her. The French story in *Cosmopolis* will be contributed by M. Paul Adam under the title of "L'Affaire de Stranda," and the German story by M. Paul Heyse *sub titulo* "Die Tochter der Semiramis." C. Marcotti is to write on the "Hundred Days" in Italy, and, *pour revenir a nos moutons*, Professor Dowden will contribute "a centenary retrospect"—an article on Heine.

The publisher of the story of the Nations has always endeavoured to obtain specialists for historians. Thus the story of "Mediæval France" was told by M. Gustave Masson, that genial French litterateur whose loss Harrow still deplores. In the case of "Modern France," the new volume which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will issue on the first proximo, M. Andre Lebon is responsible. M. Lebon has had a distinguished political career in the French Senate. He was lately Minister for Trade and Industry and is now Minister for the Colonies. He holds, too, the post of Professor in the School of Political Science, Paris. He has told in the present volume the story of France from 1789 to 1895. It was a century full of commotion, yet the arts and letters figured largely, and M. Lebon has given them a chapter wherever the *sturm and drang* of the narrative subsides for a breathing-space. Numerous illustrations accompany the text.

That which Her Majesty accepts "graciously" in white and gold is alluring to the public in red. It is not therefore surprising that the publisher of the new Series, "Builders of Greater Britain," finds himself able to issue Vol. II. with a cheery consciousness of success. Mr. Walter Frewen Lord is the author this time. He it was who horrified Big Englanders by his account of "The Lost Possession of England." Mr. H. F. Wilson secured his services to write the Life of Sir Thomas Maitland, a name that is synonymous with the mastery of the Mediterranean. "Maitland," says Mr. Lord, was the only Mediterranean statesman that England ever produced. Only for a brief period her interests were watched and guarded by Thomas Maitland, . . He mastered every Mediterranean question that could directly or indirectly concern the interests of England. He knew the Barbary States and all their persons and politics by heart." Mr. Lord defends his hero staunchly from the "gross misrepresentations" of Hume, which, he says, "make one's blood boil, even three quarters of a century later." The volume, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will issue on the first of December, contains, by way of frontispiece a photogravure reproduction of the three-quarter length portrait of Maitland by J. Hopner, R. A. There is also a map of Ceylon in 1805 showing the extent of British occupation, and a map of the Mediterranean illustrating the growth of British influence 1661-1897.

There is something warming about piracy, and the eye of Bartholomew Portuges, cocked at you like a pistol, is as efficacious as a gas-stove. With some such intention Mr. Fisher Unwin reissues on the first proximo the sixth volume of his Adventure Series—"The Buccaneers and Marooners of America." Here you may read all about these ruffians, the Blackbeards, the Morgans and the aforesaid Portuges. Mr. Howard Pyle, the notable artist, is the editor and in part the illustrator of the book.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farrington road, London.

THE NATIONAL CYCLE SHOW.

The sixth National Cycle Show opened on Friday at the Crystal Palace under the happiest auspices. Never before have the organisers been so besieged with applications for space, and on no previous occasion has such a varied and comprehensive show been arranged. The directors assert that the present exhibition surpasses all its predecessors in both magnitude and excellence. The size of the collection may be indicated by stating that the exhibitors number well over 400; and yet, thanks to the configuration of the Crystal Palace, the show is wonderfully compact and handy. The whole of the exhibits are on the ground floor, and run in an unbroken line from end to end of the spacious building. The numerous stands are displayed in a most effective fashion, natty draperies and artistic decorations making a suitable framework for the beautifully finished machines with which the Palace glistens. Visitors of a severely patriotic turn of mind may be glad to here that the show does not contain a single cycle of foreign manufacture. This, however, is only due to the fact that there is not room enough for all; and it is only natural, in this circumstances, that the first to suffer from lack of space should be "our friend the enemy."

After taking a cursory glance at the whole show, the cycling enthusiast will naturally turn to the novelties. Although these are but few—for it is difficult to improve upon perfection—there are some fresh exhibits which will undoubtedly attract attention. Stand No. 350, for instance, is safe to have plenty of visitors. Here is shown Wyatt's patent interchangeable chainless gear, which is rather a remarkable invention. A bicycle of the chainless variety has been fitted with three different gears—say 48, 72, and 110—and one of which may by instantaneously put into operation while the rider is pedalling. By just shifting a quadrant handle placed close to the "head," any of the different gearings may be utilised, or the machine can be allowed to run without any gearing whatever. In a ride over co untry where the gradients are varied, this interchangeable gear might certainly be a great advantage. The bicycle built on cantilever lines is being vigorously pushed this year, and, peculiar appearance notwithstanding, its lightness is sure to be attractive of many riders. At the "Pederson" stand, roadsters to 17lb. weight—and even one of 13 1-2 lb.—are to be seen, which is really no weight at all. Even a tandem weighs no more than 31 lb. An interesting exhibit at this stall is the first "Pederson" bicycle ever built. The frame is of wood, the machine weighing 18½ lb., and it is said to have been ridden some 5,000 miles. Another bicycle, built on the cantilever principle, is shown by the Cycle Supply Association, of Shaftesbury Avenue. A distinct feature in this machine is that a lady can ride it when clothed in what most ladies consider a "rational" costume. Everybody wants to see the latest thing in chainless "safeties." Several exceedingly nice patterns of this type of bicycle may be seen at the stand of the Wilkinson Sword Company. The Cam Gear Syndicate, too, are again showing the machine which first came out last year.

Of cycles which are actually new there are, of course, but few. But in matters of equipment there are quite as many novelties as might have been expected. The saddle question for instance is not unimportant and here we find a capital device in the Dolg pneumatic insulator. This invention is an application of the pneumatic principle to the cycle saddle, the insulator being an air-chamber which is attached to the seat pillar. There being no metallic connection between the saddle and the frame, vibration must be reduced considerably—adding not a little to the comfort of the rider.

Some new things in tyres are distinctly worth attention. One is the Brigg's spring-wheel tyre, which is quite a new departure. Although this exactly resembles an ordinary pneumatic tyre, it is really quite a different article. The tyre is composed of a hollow rim, with chambers in which spiral springs are at work. The springs are fastened between the top and bottom of the rim; and although the whole arrangement is wrapped in an ordinary-looking rubber cover, no inflation is required, and consequently a puncture is a thing to be ignored. Another new tyre is that shown by the Glansur Tyre Manufacturing Company. This is made of shark-skin, and it is claimed for it that it is lighter, stronger, and more resilient than rubber. Although this remains to be proved, we understand that the "Glansur" tyre, as shown this year, is far from being an untried one.

Although the great majority of machines are built on the familiar lines of the past few seasons, it is evident that the ingenious inventor has been busily at work on parts and details. For some of these efforts perhaps the world will not be much the richer, but in many cases the results will be in the direction of ensuring greater comfort in riding with a reduced expenditure of force. And none of us is so bursting with energy as to despise these considerations. The chain is not the least important part of the "safety," and in this particular we find an advance has been made by the Triumph Cycle Company. The chain which is to be fitted to the best quality "Triumphs" next season is a roller joint one, which is guaranteed against stretching. In fact, the construction of the chain is such that stretching is impossible. The Quadrant Cycle Company have a splendid exhibit, whilst this stand is to be seen a new chainless bicycle. It is driven by a cross-roller gear, and is undoubtedly one of the simplest and smoothest machines of its kind. Some very handsome tricycles are shown, too, which are particularly suitable for the use of ladies in the winter—a time when bicycles have a nasty knack of sideslipping.

The New Premier Company, of course, have a beautiful and interesting stand. A point about the "Premier" machines this year is that they have all come down a pound or two in weight. And we may trust to the judgment of this highly successful firm that this lightening process has not been carried out at a sacrifice of strength. The Premier Company now make a cheap bicycle of ordinary tubing, which should prove to be a fairly popular "line."

We are glad to see a marked change in the frame of the "Bantam." This is no longer the odd-looking midget "ordinary" that we have known so long, the new "Bantam" frame is transformed into being something fairly closely resembling the usual "safety." Instead of the curved backbone running down from the "head," there are now two parallel stays connecting the front and back forks. The "Bantam" is now quite a pretty little machine, as well as a highly useful one. At this stand, too (Cygnet Works Company), are two highly effective brakes—one fitted to the back wheel of a "safety," and the other on the front, as usual. This latter is a particularly neat and clever brake of the invisible order—only the actual "shoe" showing. A very handsome exhibit is that of the Swift Cycle Company, who are showing some real gems. The Swift people have recognised the value of twin chain stays, and are now fitting them to all their best machines. We noticed a particularly neat and light lady's roadster, weighing 25 lb. with everything on. A tandem for two ladies, too, will be much admired by visitors. John Marston (Limited) have a capital display of "Sunbeams," all of which are very tempting in appearance. A special oil-bath gear-case is to be seen here, which will undoubtedly find much favour with the careful cyclist.

The Singer Company are well placed, and are showing a number of beautiful machines which will thoroughly sustain their reputation. The Bamboo Cycle Company's stand is quite a unique and pretty one. The machines are set out to the best advantage, and look exceedingly well. That the frames are wonderfully light and strong goes without saying, for everybody knows what a tough reed is a carefully selected cane of bamboo. The Rover Cycle Company's stand is always an admirable one, and this year contains many charming mounts for both ladies and gentlemen. The "Rover Cob" is a very dainty machine, and should please the most exacting of riders.

When among the accessories, visitors will do well to carefully inspect a new saddle—the Christy Anatomical Saddle. The seat is composed of two separate pads, with a groove running up the middle. It is so designed that the rider cannot suffer from any of the possible effects of perineal pressure. Another good saddle is the "Esmond"—a very comfortable and satisfactory seat.

The Crystal Palace Show has always plenty of tyres in it. There is nothing fresh in the 98 Dunlop, except that the valve has been still further improved. The Fleuss Tyre is admirably shown and is sure to attract a good deal of attention. This is a tubeless tyre; but it is claimed for it that the construction is such that it is exceedingly difficult to puncture it; that if the rubber is cut the wound doesn't gape open, and that it is largely self-sealing. If a puncture does occur it is very readily repaired. An interesting exhibit, although one not strictly in the cycle way, is that of Messrs. Melhuish and Son, the well known tool-makers of Fetter Lane, E. C. Messrs. Melhuish's stand consists largely of tools employed in the manufacture of cycles, and is full of things of interest for practical men. The most striking thing at this stand is a magnificent case of drills ranging from a slender instrument as a fine needle, to a powerful two-inch drill which looks as if it would bore through anything. Mr. Melhuish also shows a fine specimen of his well-known Work Bench and Tool Cabinet. It has been specially invented by Mr. Richard Melhuish himself to supply a specific want; and as the inventor is one who has in his time had a thorough practical training at the bench, and can therefore handle a tool if necessary, as well as make one, the technical requirements of such an article are thoroughly understood and have been well provided for by him. The first-class finish and appearance of the cabinet when closed fully justify its name. The specific objects aimed at in the production of this patent are—firstly, to put within the reach of the enthusiastic amateur means whereby he can in his leisure follow the wood-working craft in his own home without inconvenience, and, secondly, to supply the work man who lives in a small house (as most do), and who cannot have a workshop attached thereto, with an article which will answer all the purposes required and yet be sufficiently respectable in appearance to occupy a position in the living-room. The necessary qualifications for answering these demands are admirably combined in the new tool cabinet, and not only from a utilitarian point of view, but considering it from other standpoints as well, we venture to predict that it will meet with a steady acceptance in the market. The work bench and tool cabinet is made in all varities and suitable wood black walnut oak and ash being the most generally used; and as to the stock with which each one is fitted, it is only necessary to say that they are specially selected, of the best quality, and, in fact, exactly the same as those supplied to practical workmen.

Before closing this notice we may remind visitors that the Crystal Palace authorities provide amusements of various kinds. We can thoroughly recommend all who take an interest in matters athletic to see the game of bicycle polo, which is played on the skating rink. The clever way in which the machines are manœuvred is something quite extraordinary. The front wheel of the machine is practically used as a polo club. No visitor should miss this interesting and exciting entertainment.

NOT TOO MUCH THIN.

This euphemistic phrase was the happy thought of appoo. When describing a gentleman who had called during his master's absence, he had inadvertently employed the epithet "fat," but immediately corrected himself by adding "not too much thin." In the north of England, where good trenchermen abound, it is common to hear the remark that a man's food "seems to agree with him" in the same sense. At the wondrous high teas, where sandwiches of buttered plum-cake and ham predominated, the guest was wont to excuse himself from taking just one little bit more by declaring that he was "ommuse brussen," whereat the host politely observed that "he nobbut wished there was summut worth brussening him wi." But stout people, as a rule, are not great eaters, the reproach of over-indulgence originated from the envy of the lean, who derive no benefit from their voracity. Rotundity is a outward and visible sign of success in life, and within certain limits of age is highly becoming, so long as it does not run into actual obesity. Infant monstrosities are exhibited at shows, and photographed as though they were professional beauties. A period then elapses in which the mind should fill out rather than the body; hence "fair, fat, and forty" have always been considered to be naturally linked together. The fat boy in Pickwick was an estimable character in many respects, but he could hardly be held up as a model of youthful grace; and the beer-drinking students in Germany have few among them who would be the beau-ideals of a Grecian sculptor.

A well-filled waistcoat adds considerably to the dignity of those who hold office, and commands greater respect from their subordinates. Shakespeare recognised this when he gave the Justice a "fair round belly with good capon lined" to keep company with his "beard of formal cut." He accentuated the recognition by supplying as the direct example of the opposite. The foolish "justice-like serving-man," Master Shallow, who treats everyone connected with him on a footing of perfect equality, is so meagre that Falstaff declares he would make four dozen such "bearded hermits'-staves" if he was served up into quantities. There are points indeed, which it seems an absurdity for thin men to occupy. A beadle, for instance, would lose all his pompous importance, and become a laughing-stock to unruly boys, if he wanted substance to give weight to his authority. He would be as much out of place as a rubicund mute with a protuberant paunch. A lanky Lin-kee-per seems well-nigh an impossibility, for he is the living sign of his hostelry, indicating to travellers the splendid entertainment both for man and beast that awaits them within its precincts. A butler, for the same reason, is necessarily portly, since he is typical of his master's hospitality; plus means a banking account. Then, for innovation, for in old pictures the faithful servant who has spent his life in the family is generally represented as being quite otherwise. In his case, possibly, responsibility is supposed to have worn him to a shadow, his aim having been to save, and not to spend.

Both in art and literature fat men are associated with certain callings in life, especially those in which leisure and good living are popularly supposed to be predominating features. They are types of what might be expected, just as John Bull, with his well-to-do air and double chin is a type of the wealth and the substantial for which England has been famous time out of mind. "The monks of old were a jovial race," and they are portrayed as such by the artist. Their cherub countenances and loosely-corded waists are far more suggestive of venison pasty and brown ale than of vigils and fastings. Among the frequenters of the Castle of Indolence is a "little, round, fat, oily man of God," who

> "had a roguish twinkle in his eye,
> And shone all glittering with ungodly dew
> If a tight maiden chanced to passen by."

But neither the sacristan nor the curate is ever so depicted; he is one of Pharaoh's lean kine, and is invariably an animated scarecrow. The country squire, a jolly old soul, who well suits the fully carved outlines. Whether he welcomes his sons home for the holidays, presides at a Christmas festivity, or indulges in a punch-bowl and long pipe evening among his cronies, he is always drawn as one whom fresh air and a good appetite have benefited. The late Sir W. S. Gilbert was well-known for his Christmas scenes in the day of bluff King Hal, when it was the ambition of every courtier to be as fat as his Royal master. The farmer, also, notwithstanding his grievances, has always three inches on his ribs, in emulation of his prize oxen. He may perchance exclaim, on seeing his portrait in "Punch," "A plague on this sighing and grief! it blows a man up like a bladder." It is remarkable that Majors in the Army are usually delineated as fat, red-faced, and peppery, while Colonels and Generals are excessively spare. They seem to form exceptions to the common rule that fortune favours fat fellows, though it is obvious that they must be misrepresented, or the world would never be any officers of higher rank.

Corpulence and contentment seem to be complementary to one another. It is one of the principal features of people who have retired from business. They feel self-satisfied, and are inclined to treat the world as it has treated them. The cause and effect, however, are to some extent interchangeable. Bonhomie, which seems to be the natural result of having the soul well lodged, may also lead to its being so. It is not, any way, the ordinary home of discontentment. Iago must have been thin, and Don John. Hence the words of Cæsar are so apt:—

> "Let me have men about me that are fat;
> Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights;
> Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look:
> He thinks too much: such men are dangerous."

The conscientious conspirator who broods over wrongs, real or imaginary, and is torn with conflicting anxieties, can never be well favoured. His meagre form and haggard face are an index of his mind. But it is not necessarily so with men of strong convictions. They have settled ideas that give them peace of mind, and if they have the power of expressing them in language, or on paper, they may bring about the most wholesale revolutions. Longaville was quite beside the mark in supposing that "fat paunches have lean pates." If the great statesmen, authors, and men of note were divided into two classes, the heavy weights would probably be more numerous than the light ones. The mind is quite indifferent as to how it is accommodated. Gibon and Pope, Fox and Pitt Napoleon and Wellington, were all gifted men who stood above their fellows, yet they would take their places in opposite columns. But, putting brain power aside, the vox populi "seems to be in favour of those who are not too much thin, as being good-natured and complying, given to sudden explosions of temper, but bearing no grudge against those who have done them an injury, and, like Jack Falstaff in one respect, that they are witty in themselves as well as being the cause of wit in others.

INVALIDS IN AFRICA.

Every yearthe doctorsare discovering some remote spot wherein all our bodily ailments are to findjrelief. Unfortunately, a good many medical men do not know very much about these regions to which they so cheerfully consign their moribund patients, and therefore an invalid's practical experience of Cape Colony may be of some service. Let it be understood that the climate of the Karroo districts of Cape Colony is wonderfully beneficial to people with weak or deceased lungs. It is necessary to state this in order that the writer's intentions may not be misinterpreted. From personal experience he can corroborate all that is said in praise of the Cape climate, but it is absolutely necessary to say a few words of warning to those about to visit South Africa in search of health.

In the first place, then, it ought to be, and is not, generally known in England, that the coast districts of South Africa are not suitable to phthisical patients. A young man was recently sent to Grahamstown by his doctor at home. When he got to Grahamstown he visited the principal doctor there. This gentleman examined him, and said: "Get out of Grahamstown into the Karroo, or I won't guarantee your living twenty-four hours"? The consumptive, then, must go to the Karroo—that high barren table land that takes up most of the interior of Cape Colony, stretching from Middelburg on the East to Matjesfontein on the West. The practical result of this limitation is that the invalid will not be able to stay in the most pleasant parts of Cape Colony, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, are too damp for bad lungs. Kimberley is the only town of importance in which the invalid can reside. But there is a much more important consequence arising from the climatic conditions of Cape Colony—the invalid cannot stay in the only places in which he has any chance of finding employment. From a medical point of view, he might almost as well remain in England, as attempt office work in Cape Town. It is impossible, speaking generally, for a man who is seriously ill to earn a living in Cape Colony. Clerks are not wanted in the Karroo villages. The banks now insist upon candidates for employment passing a medical examination; they have hitherto found work for so many invalids from home who broke down in the end that they will not now accept a man with diseased lungs.

Therefore anyone who is seriously ill ought not to go out to Africa unless he has at least £150, to support him until his health improves. The purchasing power of a sovereign in Cape Colony is no greater than that of fifteen shillings in England. Many poor wretches, far advanced in consumption, land at Cape Town with about £10 in their pocket, hoping to find work. They die miserably. But the invalid who can afford to rest for a year or so, will find life in the Karroo not unpleasant. There are one or two well-conducted sanatoria, and a good many farmers are glad to receive paying-guests. The invalid who goes to a farm must not expect too much. He must adopt himself to farm-life and farmers' fare, and must not suppose that the house will transform itself into a hospital for his benefit. If he behaves with ordinary tact, he is sure to meet with much kindness. Life on a farm is, for many reasons, preferable to life in an African village hotel. Both are, of course, somewhat monotonous, and each has a peculiar risk for invalids: the patient who lives on a farm will be tempted to over-exertion, and is apt to ride and shoot before he is strong enough to do either with safety; while the invalid in a village inn is very likely to follow the example of the healthy residents, and drink a great deal too much of the bad whisky in which such establishments are prolific.

There is, perhaps, nowhere else such a trial to the patience of an ordinary Englishman as that imposed by a period of inaction in Africa, and the visitor to the Karroo must make up his mind to endure "ennui" with content. Probably, in a few years' time, a great deal will have been done to make these African villages more attractive, for the influx of invalids from Europe is annually increasing. But at present the conditions of life are somewhat primitive. Natjesfontein is not yet as amusing as Monte Carlo, and the patient who goes there must recognise that, if he wishes to regain his health, he cannot expect much enjoyment under the process of convalescense. But, after all, the point which it is most necessary to impress upon those about to visit South Africa, is that they must decide between the recovery of health and the coining of money, because, under present conditions, the two objects are incompatible. The ordinary phthisical patient will not be well enough to work for his living until he has been at least a year in Africa, and, if he has no practical or technical knowledge, he will find it hard enough to get a good berth. For at present, South Africa is overflowing with middle-class Englishmen who want work, but who have had no special training. Of course, a man who has merely phthisical tendencies can work in Africa, but the ordinary invalid does not leave England until disease is well advanced, and rest is indispensable to his cure.

The writer does not wish to dissuade invalids from going to the Cape, but merely to insist that they ought not to go out recklessly, but should consider their position carefully. Africa is full of gentlemen, like Mr. Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up," and no phthisical Micawber has a very good chance of a successful career.

MORE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

PREPARATIONS TO REPEL THE ARMADA.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF JAMES II., LORD ROCKINGHAM, LORD CHATHAM, AND OTHERS.

No important event in the history of this country has received, in recent years, more new lights from hitherto unexplored collections of State papers and private correspondence than the fitting out and defeat of the Spanish Armada. Many further particulars, however, of an interesting kind are to be found in the new report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission wherein we have a Calendar—that is a descriptive catalogue with extracts—of the manuscript collections in the possession of Mr. Savile Foljambe, of Osberton, Notts. These are contained in a volume called "The Book of Musters," bearing the date 1588, upon which a serviceable introductory report has been prepared, under the direction of the Commissioners, by Mr. R. E. G. Kirk. The enactment clearly did not take the English Government by surprise. A table of the numbers attending the general musters of horse and foot in 1577 shows that the forces of the realm in that year were considerably over 300,000. The Isle of Wight and Counties of Hampshire were then considered to be most exposed to invasion, and an elaborate scheme was prepared for the concentration of the forces of that county in the event of an attack. Between 1583 and 1587 there are copies of numerous letters of the Council and Elizabeth herself relating to musters, training, ordnance, and ammunition. The design and preparations of the King of Spain were known to the Council early in 1587—that is nearly eighteen months before the first encounters between the English and Spanish ships of war in the Channel, and orders were given for putting the inland and maritime counties in a posture of defence. On the 8th of October, 1587, the Council announced to the Vice-Admirals that the Queen had ordered that her own Navy should be forthwith made ready to pass the seas, and that it should be reinforced by the ships and mariners of her subjects. It is with the details of these preparations that the manuscript volume is chiefly occupied. All through the winter of 1587-8 year these arrangements appear to have been actively carried forward. In London the total number of able men between the ages of seventeen and sixty was returned at 17,083. Out of these were selected four regiments, each of 1,500 trained men, distinguished as "Shot, Pikes, and Bills." Besides which the City furnished ships "to join with her Majesty's fleet," of which a list of nearly thirty is given. In the country many noblemen and gentlemen raised bodies of horse and foot to serve under them as the Queen's body guard. The total number was 3,088, exclusive of the ordinary bands of the pensioners and her Majesty's household servants. The clergy also furnished, "to attend on her Majesty's person," 4,444 men, consisting of horse and foot. The methods adopted for the defence of the country in 1588 and also in 1599 against the invasion threatened by Philip III., says Mr. Kirk, "were so elaborate, and are described with such minuteness, that they are worthy of attention even in these days, notwithstanding the altered conditions of modern warfare."

The papers also comprise a large collection of letters of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., written in 1678 and 1679, and addressed to the Prince of Orange. They are written from London, Brussels, and the Hague, and send news of the "Popish Plot," the attempts of "Shaftesbury and his gang" to get the Duke removed from the Council, and other matters. The collection is specially interesting from its filling in great parts a gap in other existing collections of the correspondence between the Duke and his illustrious son-in-law. With these is a considerable collection of miscellaneous documents, including a letter of Charles I. to his sister, Elizabeth, Electress Palatine, and another from the Earl of Essex, dated Nov. 1, 1642, referring to the Battle of Edgehill. A letter from the Marquis of Rockingham, King George III.'s ex-Minister, to Sir George Savile, written in 1768, illustrating the festive habits of noblemen in those days, and seems to throw light on the mysterious expression.

"DRUNK AS A LORD."

I have not suffered in health by the fatigues of body or of mind. I have had a good quantity of Madeira. On Monday last I was very tolerably drunk by 5 o'clock, and though I went through (a) variety of ceremonies, such as attending the assembly, supping and drinking with many companies, I walked home about 4 o'clock in the morning after having kept myself in fact continually drunk or elevated for eleven hours. I had a very good night's rest, and was not at all the worse for it next day.

From a letter of one Baynes to John Hewett of Shire Oaks, it would seem that the fashion of living in "houseboats" up the Thames is not so modern a thing as some may suppose.

A SCENE UP THE THAMES IN 1780.

August 12.—I was all yesterday on the most cheerful water party up the river, as high as Sunbury. At Richmond we were extremely fortunate in overtaking Mr. Sharp's barge (or his country house, which has every accommodation of beds, &c.), with a good band of vocal and instrumental music, and also the Navigation barge, with my Lord and Lady Mayoress and a number gutling common councilmen, wives, &c., going the boundaries of the river, and with them also a band of music, which, together with all the colours of my Lord Mayor's barge flying, drew people of all ranks down to the water-side, and exhibited most truly as cheerful and lively a scene as you can imagine. The banks of the river are so exceedingly delightful that you have no sooner passed one villa but another is in view, and as I believe they call it the Swan-hopping season, all the gardens next the river are lined with ladies and gentlemen to see the show and hear the music; and as the barges stop at many and fixed places purposely, which bring down all the belles to show off, and to this is added many carriages, ladies, &c., on horseback riding opposite the barges—in short I never passed a day more agreeably. In the evening we returned to Westminster bridge, where our carriages waited for us, (so) that we did not get here till about one this morning.

The bulk of those miscellaneous papers belongs to the latter half of the last century. Besides the names already noted, they include letters from the Earl of Chatham, Edmund Burke, Mason the poet and friend of Gray, Dr. Priestley, Charles Pelham, Earl Fitzwilliam, and other notabilities of the time.

It may be expected also that if a corps of Royal Surgeons is created, it will not be long before the doctors in the Navy dem

NOTICES.

The Hit of the Season....

is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.
General Agents H. E. ODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co LD. HART ST. LONDON

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery
Glasgow
TRADE MARK
T
PILSENER BEER
BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs. 22.0*
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints *Rs. 31.0*
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

Stephens' *Inks*
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATKINSON'S
NEWEST PERFUME
AOLINE (Reg.d)
"Most Refreshing."
NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.
A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.
"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London,
INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JANOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label, guarantees genuineness.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT."

MOLLER'S NEW

COD LIVER OIL.

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT."

The Lancet, June 8th, 1895, says:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, *but also* free from *the tendency to* cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by **Möller's New Process.**

None genuine unless in capsuled bottles, bearing our Trade Mark and Signature.
Of all Chemists.

TRAVELLERS CARRY

J. Liebig

LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

It keeps good for any time, even after being opened, and is supplied to Armies, Expeditions, Governments, Hospitals, Doctors and Nurses all the world over.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable **Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really** marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England,**" engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation **has received such** distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
"MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY
HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere. ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

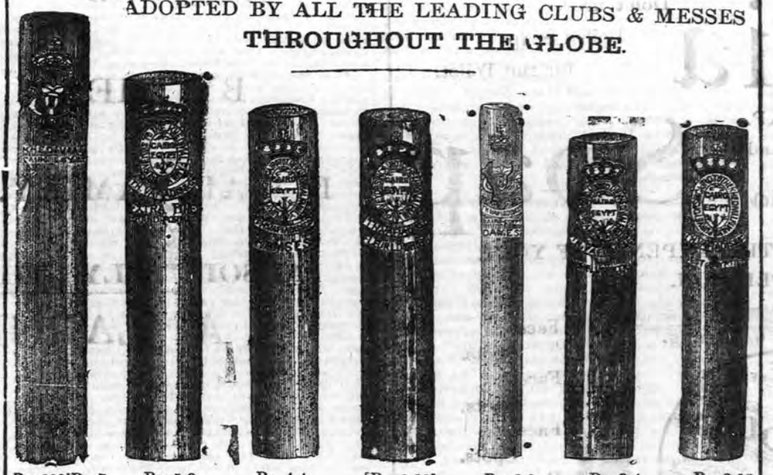
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

TH. VAFIADIS & COS.'

HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12 Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

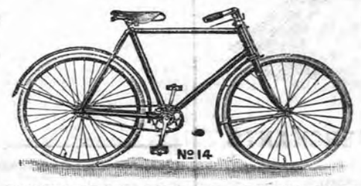
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COVENTRY CROSS
CYCLES.

Second to None.



Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. *AGENTS WANTED.*

"DISINFECT" WITH SANITAS

FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &C.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Valuable Book, "HOW TO DISINFECT," free on application.
The SANITAS Co., Ltd., BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. BOMBAY.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
In ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the Stable of a Master of Hounds.
HAMMERSMITH,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Prepared by ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH ENGLAND.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

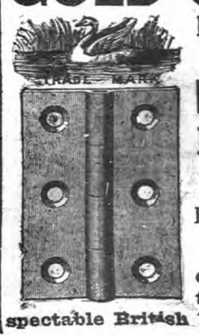
•THE FINEST TONIC•

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.
FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It as all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
• SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER. •

WE have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
KALBADEVI ROAD, NEXT TO JAMES & CO., BMBAY

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

PERSIANS! PERSIANS!! PERSIANS!!!

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

NEW HORSES arrived at my stables opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts, also Galloways, Race and Polo ponies for sale.

Carriages and Horses, single and pair of all kinds, for sale and hire by the day, month and year on moderate terms.

APPLY TO

OOMER JUMALL VUYANI,

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap; for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 168, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT

HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

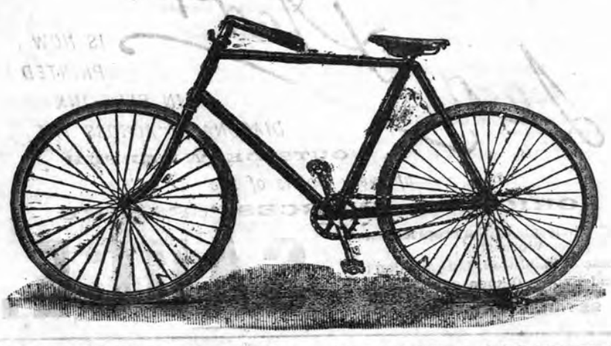
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 5/- per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33 lbs.	Rs. 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	22 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,

BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

BEST PLATED METAL.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

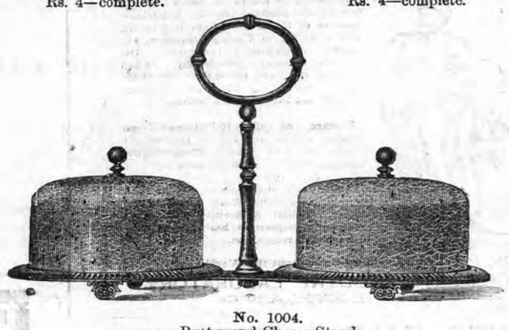
No. 566.
THE CARLTON BREAKFAST CRUET, with Pepper, Mustard and Sal Cellar, Crystal cut.
Rs. 7—complete.

No. 962.
Gem or Biscuitbox, ribbed glass bowl, with plated handle and cover.
Rs. 6-8.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.

No. 1213.
VERY NEAT BUTTERCOOLER, with engraved glass bowl, plated cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.

No.1282.
Exceedingly pretty looking Butter-pot, fayence, with Metal cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.



No. 1004.
Butter and Cheese Stand, with 2 frosted glass Covers, plated frame and handle.
Rs. 15-4.

No. 1273.
NAPKIN HOLDER, best plated metal.
Rs. 1-8.

No. 1390.
Salt, or Pepper Container, cut glass, with plated cover.
Rs. 2.

No. 1304.
Tumbler Stand, Fayence plate, plated mounting.
Rs. 1-8.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.

No. 1264
CHARMING BREAKFAST CRUET with handle, cut glass Salt, Pepper, Mustard and Toothpick container, plated: net.
Rs. 12—complete.

No. 831.
SOLID BREAKFAST CRUET, with cut Salt and Pepper Cellars and Vinegar Bottle.
Complete, Rs. 8-8.

R. DITMAR.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—

PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"COCOEL" "EXCOA"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.

"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE, ½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS

Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS,

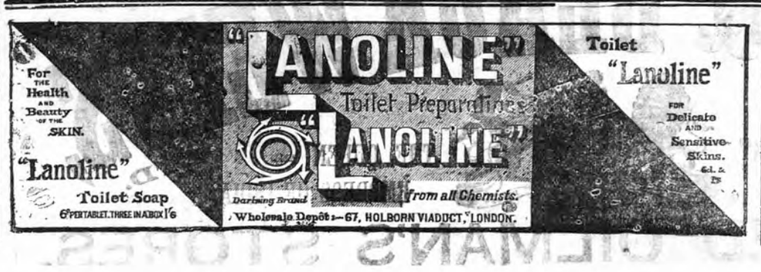
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE,

invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

Agents:—Pind & Davison, Lahore.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED "MANDARIN" RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.



ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

91 Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & CO., PARIS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1 Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.